The Chicago Tribune.

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The Chicago Tribune.

Saturday Morning, July 27, 1872.

President Thiers' Tariff bill passed the French Assembly yesterday, their being but 34 votes against it.

Two boats, one containing a boy and girl, children of Mr. Lescor, and the other an old fisherman, named Barney, and an unknown man, went over Niagara Falls yesterday.

One Edwin Delavan, ex-Confederate diplomatic agent, of Savannah, denies the authenticity of the archives recently purchased by Secretary Boutwell.

Some of the Janesvillian Grantites have been amusing themselves by hanging the Liberal Republican National candidates in effigy. The result is seen in the largely-increased membership of the Greeley Club.

The Grantites are not entirely harmonious in Boone County, Iowa. A caucus held at Boone last evening resulted in a split, and the nomination of two sets of delegates to the District Convention. Boone is in Congressman Orr's district.

A Paris despatch gives a rumor that General Sickles, our Minister to Spain, has withdrawn his resignation, the differences between himself and the Spanish Government having been settled, that Government promising to adopt liberal measures in favor of the colored race in Cuba.

Still another letter from Dr. Livingstone. The Doctor is now vigorously pushing forward the noble work of abolishing the blighting curse of slavery in Eastern Africa, and the prospects of his success are of a very flattering character, he having only the Portuguese merchants and Government to convince of the justice of his great undertaking.

The French authorities are taking prompt measures with the miners and other strikers. President Thiers praises the Prefects of the disturbed departments, and tells them they can have a hundred thousand troops if necessary to suppress the disorders. It is reported that an International agent from Chicago is among the miners trying to induce them to emigrate to the United States.

The crop of Confederate documents at the South is very promising. Impecunious holders of manuscripts nearly or distantly related the history of the Rebellion are offering their musty papers to Mr. Boutwell for a consideration, but the Secretary, according to rumor, will decline to make further purchases, being probably in doubt as to the propriety of using the people's money in the transaction already reported.

Mr. Pomeroy, the Kansas Senator, is not very well liked by the Atchisonians. At a meeting held in that city yesterday, the Senator and Mr. C. G. Foster engaged in a discussion, the theme being Pomeroy's merits as a representative of the State of Kansas in the United States Senate. At the close of the discussion the meeting voted unanimously that the Senator's merits were not discernable in the light of existing facts.

General Longstreet, believed by President Grant to be a good enough citizen to hold the office of Surveyor at New Orleans, is strongly in favor of Mr. Greeley's election to the Presidency. The General says Mr. Greeley's popularity with the Southern people is very great, and predicts that the Liberal ticket will carry the entire South with the exception of, perhaps, two States. The General will, if his health permits, take an active part in the campaign.

Van Wert, Ohio, and vicinity were visited by a fearful hurricane on Thursday evening, many buildings being blown down, and hundreds of trees torn up by the roots. The house of Mr. J. L. Ramsey, a few miles west of the town, was completely demolished, Mrs. Ramsey and a little son, 8 years of age, being instantly killed, and Mr. Ramsey so injured that his recovery is despaired of. The bedding and some of the furniture belonging to the family were carried over two miles. No reliable reports have been received from other towns in the track of the storm, but it is thought that the damage to property must be immense.

Mr. A. T. Stewart, the friend of the President and His Excellency's choice for Secretary of the Treasury, has "up and told" what he knows about the purchase of the Presidential establishment at Long Branch. Mr. Stewart upsets completely Tom Murphy's story denying that he had anything to do with the Long Branch gift. He (Stewart) states that a subscription paper for a fund to buy a cottage at the Branch for the President was presented to him, and on that paper, with others whom he mentions, was the name of Murphy, with the sum of $5 000 set against it. All of which goes to show the sad state of Tom Murphy's memory.

As a part of the Administration campaign tactics, the Cabinet officers are kept on the lookout for everything that may be said by the opposition speakers militating against their respective Departments. Thus Governor Blair, of Michigan, in overhauling Messrs. Robeson and Creswell's record, has stirred up the latter gentleman, who immediately packs up his carpet-bag and starts for Detroit to disabuse the people's minds of the unfavorable impressions gained from the Governor's speech. In like manner, Secretary Boutwell will probably be detailed for a Western tour, to counteract the effect produced on the public mind by Senator Trumbull's exhaustive *expose* of Mr. Boutwell's blunders.

Senator Schurz's recent remarks concerning the offer of patronage by the President, in connection with the Santo Domingo business, are amply borne out by a letter from General Pleasonton, who acted as mediator on the occasion referred to. General Pleasonton says: "Your statement is correct, that the President wanted your support for his Santo Domingo scheme, and that you could have had the patronage of the Government for giving it. That was the distinct impression made upon my mind, and I communicated it to you at the time. If the President positively denies having had such conversation, I regret it. I may console myself with the reflection that this is the first time that my statement of mine has been questioned, while the President has had occasion before this to distrust the accuracy of his recollections."

The Chicago produce markets were less active yesterday; and grain was lower all around. Mess pork was more active, and advanced 25a50c per brl, but closed weak at $15.50a15.60 cash, and $14.50 seller August. Lard was quiet and nominally unchanged, at $8.90a9.00 for winter, and $7.75 per 100 lbs for summer rendered. Meats were quiet and firm, at 5 1-2a5 5-8c for shoulders; 7 1-2a7 7-8c for short ribs, and 13a14c for winter sweet-pickled hams. Highwines were active and strong at the outside price of Thursday, at 90c per gallon. Lake freights were moderately active, and a shade firmer, at 8 3-4a7c for corn by sail to Buffalo. Flour was more active, and firmer. Wheat was dull and 1a2c lower, closing firmer at $1.28a1.29 cash, and $1.24 seller August. Corn was less active, and 1-2 a1c lower, closing at 41 3-4a42c cash, and 39 1-4a39 3-8c seller August. Oats were quiet and 1 2c lower, closing at 27c cash, and 26 1 4 a26 3-8c seller August. Rye was quiet, but 1c higher, closing at 58a58 1 2c for No. 2. Barley was dull and easier at 54c for old No. 2, and 57a57 1 2c for new No. 2 seller September. Hogs were in brisk demand, and prices were firm at 10c advance, or at $4.10a4.50 for poor to choice. There was an active inquiry for cattle, and for the better grades a shade higher prices prevailed. Sheep remain steady and unchanged.

War Department Weather Prognostics.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The low barometer now in New England, will move to-night off the coast of Maine, with continued rain along the immediate coast, and easterly and southerly winds. Clear and clearing weather on the upper lakes, with diminishing northerly winds, and thence continued to the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys. Partly cloudy weather and southerly winds will prevail on the South Atlantic and Gulf coasts, with possibly continued rain on the latter.

POLITICAL.

Ex-Surveyor Longstreet Declares for Greeley and Reconciliation.

What A. T. Stewart Knows About Grant's Long Branch Property.

Contemptible Outrage by Grantites at Janesville, Wis.

Further Cheering News from North Carolina.

What Is Being Done by the Perambulating Cabinet.

Letter from General Pleasonton to Carl Schurz.

The Charge that the President Offered Schurz Patronage for His Influence Sustained.

Miscellaneous Political News from All Quarters.

GENERAL LONGSTREET DECLARES FOR GREELEY AND RECONCILIATION—WHAT A. T. STEWART KNOWS ABOUT GRANT'S LONG BRANCH PROPERTY.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 26.—General Longstreet, who is in this city, is outspoken for Greeley. He says: "Greeley was the only man brought before the Cincinnati Convention whom I would be willing to support. If another candidate had been put up I would have remained silent; but Mr. Greeley possesses all the qualities which are necessary to insure success. He is amiable and forgiving, and his popularity with the Southern people is very great. The entire South, with the exception of one, or perhaps two, States will go for him, and will give him stronger majorities than any other candidate for President has received for years. He will certainly carry Louisiana where many negroes will vote for him under the leadership of Pinchbeck and Warmoth." General Longstreet says, if his health permits, he will take an active part in the campaign, but he has been poorly lately, and is afraid to expose himself too much. He will return to New Orleans early next week.

Alexander T. Stewart, the dry goods merchant, refutes the assertions of the *Times* that he cherishes malice against Grant because his candidate for Collector of the Port was neglected, and that he acted with Tammany in order to have his taxes cut down. Having proved these charges false he takes the offensive by telling what he knows about Grant's Long Branch real estate. Mr. Stewart said he had read Tom Murphy's letter, this week, denying that he had anything to do with the Long Branch gift to Grant. Mr. Stewart states that the subscription paper for a fund to buy a Long Branch cottage, to be given to President Grant, was presented to him for a subscription of $5,000, to complete full amount. Among the names were the names of Thomas Murphy, George W. Childs, Adolph Borie, and three or four more for $5,000 each. Mr. Stewart says he declined to sign. Mr. Stewart was asked if the report was true that he has subscribed $50,000 to the Greeley campaign fund, but he declined to answer.

The Liberal headquarters at the Glenham were very busy to-day, as usual.

Carl Schurz arrived in the city late last night, and spent the early part of the morning at headquarters. He was *en route* for Greensboro, N. C., to engage in the canvass.

General George A. Sheridan started for South Carolina this morning.

There seems to be just cause of complaint against the Post Office officials. On July 19 Colonel C. W. Baker sent 25 packages of campaign documents to Westchester County. Only five of the parties to whom they were sent have received them. What became of the balance is being investigated.

For the first time in three days, Mr. Greeley was at the Lincoln Club headquarters. He arrived there about 12 o'clock, and found several gentlemen awaiting an interview. Among them were Hon. J. R. Doolittle, and Mr. Benjamin Harris, of Texas. The latter is a colored man, who was sent on by the colored men from Jasper County, Texas, to learn what Greeley's feelings toward the colored men were. The visitor was made happy by a half-hour's interview, during which he was asked how the boys worked now, and how the white men treated them. While these questions were being answered, Mr. Greeley wrote the following letter:

NEW YORK, July 26, 1872.

DEAR SIR: Believing equal rights to men of every color to be the only true policy for every State and section, and the standard of true nationality, I am yours, very truly,

HORACE GREELEY.

To Mr. Benjamin Harris, Texas.

The face of the possessor of the document beamed as he said: "I knows he writ is. I seed him shake the pen."

The headquarters of the Democratic National Executive Committee are beginning to assume the appearance of hard work. Ex-Senator Doolittle, of Wisconsin, was among the callers this morning. He had just returned from North Carolina. He reports his observations most satisfactory. The white vote of the State is almost solid for the Liberals, and their enthusiasm is a presage of success. He started at noon to resume his tour in that State.

Mr. Greeley spent this evening at the Scientific Liberal Club, of which he is President. He will give his last reception at Chappaqua to-morrow.

A letter from Gratz Brown was received at the Liberal headquarters, in which he says: "I have fully recovered from my illness, and have never felt in better spirits in my life. Everything is in our favor. It would be impossible for me to describe the enthusiastic feeling of the people of Ohio. I remained one day in Cincinnati, and had the pleasure of meeting many of my old political enemies, who have become converted."

WHAT IS BEING DONE BY THE PERAMBULATING CABINET—CHEERING NEWS FROM NORTH CAROLINA AND OTHER STATES.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Postmaster General Creswell has consented to add his name to the list of Cabinet orators who believe in regulating their appointments, even to the extent of neglecting their duties, by attempting to satisfy the people that Grant and themselves should be retained. First Attorney General Williams left his duties for two months in order to stump the State of Oregon in behalf of Grant. Next Delano went to Ohio, then Robeson to several points; then Boutwell to North Carolina, and now Creswell to Michigan. He leaves to-morrow night, and will speak in Detroit on Wednesday night, at Jackson on Thursday, and at Lansing on Friday. His chief mission, as given out by Grant men, is to answer Governor Blair's arraignment of the Administration, with particular reference to the serious charges against himself and Secretary Robeson. It is understood, that hereafter when any serious charge is made against the Administration in any part of the country a Cabinet officer is to be despatched at once to tell the people that it isn't true; that the Government is all right, and must be kept in power. It is not expected that Secretary Fish will attempt to defend his course.

Senator Schurz passed through here to-night on his way to North Carolina. Senators Ramsey and Kellogg arrived here to-day.

Sumner has not secured summer quarters at the White Sulphur Springs, as reported.

Since the Rebel General Pickett drove such a good bargain with the Government in the sale of campaign documents and the publication of Jake Thompson's letter, the Treasury Department has received numerous offers to sell alleged Rebel documents, but decline to take any notice of these propositions, the present stock not being yet exhausted.

The political advices received in this city to-day are of an encouraging character, and serve to strengthen the belief of the success of the anti-Grant movement in North Carolina. The indications from other sections are also very favorable, though all the interest is located in the battle of Thursday next. Thomas C. Hoyden, of Boston, writes from there: "The Liberal movement has steadily gained in strength since the nominations, and I think is gaining day by day."

John C. Lawter, Chairman of the Democratic Central Committee of Indiana, writes from Salem: "Indiana is all right. Morton and all his satellites know it, and the gnashing of teeth that is going on in this State is fearful to behold. The disaffection among the masses is astonishing. Death or taxes are not as certain as the election of Hendricks in October."

C. A. Granger, of Rutland, Vermont, shows that the same state of things exist there, as follows: "I think I am within bounds in stating that our strength is from 20 to 25 per cent of the Republicans and all of the Democrats. The same ratio will carry every State in the Union but three."

A letter received in this city to-day from a prominent merchant of Boston, says a letter is being circulated here receiving signatures by the hundred, which will be sent to Senator Sumner, asking him to deliver an address on the "Questions of To-day," in Faneuil Hall, in August next. We have no doubt but that he will consent, but intend that the request shall be signed by all of the principal business men and others in this city.

A CONTEMPTIBLE OUTRAGE PERPETRATED BY GRANTITES.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JANESVILLE, Wis., July 26.—At an early hour this morning the effigies of Greeley and Brown were discovered hanging from the flag-rope beside the mammoth Greeley and Brown banner, opposite the *Times* office. It was clearly the work of the Grant men, who have felt sorely exasperated since the first appearance of this flag, and who wished in this manner to insult the large number of Republicans here who are announcing themselves for Greeley. No such act of Ku-Kluxism was ever before perpetrated to disgrace our city, if, indeed, such a thing as the hanging in effigy of a Presidential candidate was ever before heard of in this country. What makes the matter still worse for the Grantites is the fact, which has just leaked out, that several of them knew the thing was going on yesterday, and one of them boasts openly that he knew the effigies were being made three days ago. This knowledge of the Grant men, and the fact that no measures were taken to prevent the outrage, makes the deed their own, and stamps it with their approval. As the citizens commenced to assemble upon the streets this morning, the public indignation rose to such a pitch that the Mayor was compelled to exercise his official authority in having the effigies removed. At about 10 o'clock a. m. this order was executed by a Constable, and the American flag was lowered for that purpose. At the hour of writing this the excitement is still rising, and scores of Republicans, heretofore silent, are now declaring themselves for Greeley. The exasperation of hundreds of Mr. Greeley's old friends here knows no bounds. A meeting of Grantites of Wisconsin was observed here yesterday, prominent among them being Senator Tim. O. Howe and ex-Governor Fairchild. A more active campaign on the part of the Grantites is expected to result from this meeting, as it is highly probable that the Grant programme for this section was marked out last evening.

LETTER FROM GENERAL PLEASONTON REGARDING THE SAN DOMINGO SCHEME.

NEW YORK, July 26.—Carl Schurz, in a letter to the *Tribune*, says the letter quoted in his St. Louis speech, concerning patronage in connection with the San Domingo business, was addressed to him by General Alfred Pleasonton, late Commissioner of Internal Revenue. "It was written," says Schurz, "in reply to a note from me, the contents of which I have a memorandum of, and reads as follows:

'Ask Pleasonton whether he remembers a conversation he had with me concerning Santo Domingo, in which he said that if I would support the President I could have all the patronage I wanted, etc., and ask him whether he was authorized to do so.' General Pleasonton's letter in reply is quoted in my speech. I have since received from General Pleasonton the following note:

'NEW YORK, July 25, 1872.

'DEAR GENERAL: Of course I have no objection to your giving my name to the public in explanation of the facts. I would say that, being a friend of the President, as well as of yourself, I desired you should be on good terms, and you should understand that there was no personal feeling in the way of relations mutually satisfactory. Your statement is correct, that the President wanted your support for his Santo Domingo scheme, and that you could have had the patronage of the Government for giving it. That was the distinct impression the President's conversation made upon my mind, and I communicated it to you at the time. If the President positively denies having had any such conversation, I regret it. I may console myself with the reflection that this is the first time that any statement of mine has been questioned, while the President has had occasion before this to distrust the accuracy of his recollection. Truly yours,

'A. PLEASONTON.'"

A RADICAL ROW.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOONE, Ia., July 26.—The Radical caucus here, this evening, ended in a row. Two sets of delegates were chosen. This is in Congressman Orr's home, and shows the harmony in the Grant party of Boone County. The Greeley men are much amused.

POMEROY REPUDIATED.

ATCHISON, Kan., July 26.—A large mass meeting was held in Corinthian Hall to-night, in relation to the indorsement of Senator Pomeroy as Senator, and his claims for a re-election. The meeting was called by C. G. Foster, who had a discussion with Pomeroy, at the conclusion of which a vote was taken, and Pomeroy was enormously repudiated.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TRENTON, N. J., July 26.—The Democratic and Liberal Republican State Committees met here to-day. After holding a conference, it was decided to hold separate conventions here on Sept. 11, to select an electoral ticket to be supported by them unitedly.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., July 26.—Another Greeley and Brown Club was organized to-night. Mr. Hendricks will arrive here to-morrow and speak in the Rink in the evening.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PEORIA, Ill., July 26.—This morning's *Democrat* and to-night's *Review* both contain a call for the formation of a Greeley and Brown Club tomorrow evening. The card contains upwards of 100 signatures, principally Democrats.

It is the intention of the Grant and Wilson men to organize at an early day.

BUFFALO, July 26.—The *Evening Post*, a Democratic paper for 25 years, hoists to-day the names of Grant and Wilson.

COLUMBUS, O., July 26.—Gratz Brown will speak here on the 31st. Judge Spaulding, of Cleveland, will be President of the grand Liberal and Democratic Mass Convention here on the 31st.

SALT LAKE, Utah, July 26.—A call for a Convention of the people of Utah in favor of Greeley and Brown, to be held in this city to-morrow evening, to nominate a delegate to Congress, by order of the Democratic Territorial Committee.

THE ELEMENTS.

Destructive Storm at Van Wert, Ohio, and Vicinity—Houses Demolished, Fences Blown Down and Trees Torn Up by the Roots—Two Persons Killed and Others Seriously Injured.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

VAN WERT, O., July 26.—A very severe storm passed over this place about 8 o'clock last evening. The storm came on very quietly and did not give signs of anything of importance to warn the coming danger. The rain came down in perfect torrents, and thunder and lightning were very great. The wind blew a perfect hurricane, carrying before it shade trees, chimneys, awnings, etc. A house a few miles west of town, owned and occupied by J. L. Ramsey, was carried away entirely, killing Mrs. Ramsey, and a son about 8 years old. Other members of the family were more or less injured. Mr. Ramsey is lying in an unconscious state. The bedding and furniture was carried two miles from the place. The Union School Building was greatly damaged, one side of the roof being completely demolished. Quite a number of buildings throughout the town were damaged to a considerable extent. A new brick church, about ready for the roof, was blown to the ground.

We have no reliable reports from the country yet, only that great damage and loss of property occurred. The storm lasted about thirty minutes, and was the most severe that has ever visited our county.

Great Damage to Property in Brooklyn, Caused by Rain.

NEW YORK, July 26.—The damage by the storm, this morning, in Brooklyn, owing to defective and inadequate sewerage, is very heavy. The lower stories of the houses on Concord street, Park and Flushing avenues, were flooded, and many families were obliged to leave their tenements. Large portions of the embankment on Fourth avenue and on the several streets in the Gowanus District of Brooklyn, were washed away, entailing a damage of over $100,000.

ILLINOIS.

Rains and the Crops.

PEORIA, Ill., July 26.—The crops throughout this section have been considerably injured by heavy rains. Oats have suffered principally, and wheat next, while corn is but slightly hurt. The crops of oats and corn, particularly the latter, will be the heaviest known for years.

Scalded to Death.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GALESBURG, Ill., July 26.—A child of Mr. Kohoe, a workman in the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad machine shops at this place, was so badly scalded by overturning a tea-kettle upon itself, yesterday, that it died last night.

Railroad Stock—The Weather.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PEORIA, July 26.—The Pekin & Mississippi Railroad is endeavoring to raise $30,000 stock in this city. It is meeting with good success.

The weather is very warm. A great deal of rain has fallen the past week, injuring the crops materially.

Burning of a Masonic Hall.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JOLIET, Ill., July 26.—The Masonic Hall Building, on the corner of Jefferson and Ottawa streets, here, took fire, this evening, and was completely destroyed. The goods from the stores and offices were all saved, as the building burned very slowly. The fire engine was rendered useless by the bursting of the hose, otherwise the property might have been saved. As it was, nothing was done to subdue the flames, and only the extreme quietness of the air prevented a destructive conflagration.

Albany Live Stock Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 26.—BEEVES—The pleasant weather yesterday had the effect of inducing a large attendance of buyers, not only from New York and Eastern States, but also from our own. The demand for cattle was good and the supply unequal to the demand, but New Yorkers were indisposed to go to last week's prices, on the ground that they cannot save themselves at those rates. Rhode Island, Connecticut, country and local dealers were the principal buyers, and a lively competition took place towards the close of the market, which closed firm at a fraction advance on last weeks prices. To-day the heavy run has had a depressing effect on the market, the lanes being filled with pools of water, and were generally unpleasant and repulsive. The business, though not so large as it doubtless would have been had yesterday's weather continued, was, on the whole, satisfactory, prices remaining unchanged. The average quality is about the same as last week, the only difference being in tops, which, if anything, were finer, better, and brought a higher price. H. S. Rosenthal sold the finest herd in the market, 105 in number, averaging 1,414 lbs, to an Eastern dealer at 7½c per lb; but the top price was realized by J. H. Thompson, who sold 8 Kentucky steers, averaging 1,425 lbs, at 8c. J. and J. Hattersby selected 16 Illinois steers, averaging, 1,500 lbs, for which they paid B. C Coon 7⅞c per lb, and several sales were effected at 7@7½c per lb.

MILCH COWS—Only 24 head were received. There is a good demand for choice milkers, but owing to the limited receipts little business was done; 40 to 60c is paid for good.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—The demand has been mostly of a local character, and the market has been fairly supplied. For sheep the prices continue firm at from 5c to 6½c; but there is a decided falling off in the price of lambs, from ½c to ¾c per lb, in consequence of the inferior quality of the offerings. The ruling price for lambs to-day is from 9c to 11c per lb.

HOGS—One hundred and thirty-three car-loads were received, but were fed and sent forward, there being no demand here.

HORSES—The market opened with a fair attendance of buyers, and a good business was done. Good workers brought from $150 to $400 each.

OHIO.

Shot Himself—Destruction of Corn and Oats by the Storm.

CINCINNATI, July 26.—A special to the *Gazette* from Dayton says that Phillip Spring, a young German farmer, living near Germantown, Montgomery County, shot himself dead, Wednesday afternoon, when out hunting squirrels. The body was not found till next day.

The storm last night was severe on the crops in Montgomery County. Corn was blown down and oats prostrated so that it cannot be cut by reapers.

Two Persons Killed by the Poisoned Air of a Well.

COLUMBUS, O., July 26.—A young boy, named Charles Marion, descended into a well this evening to recover a water bucket he had dropped, and, as he did not return, a neighbor, Frank Dolan, descended into the well and found the boy dead, and before he could ascend became suffocated by damp air, and was dead before he could be rescued.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Stabbing Affray—A Confidence Game.

PITTSBURGH, July 26.—About 10 o'clock this morning Joseph Reese and R. R. Beale got into a political dispute in a bar-room, in the East End District of the city, which terminated in a fight. Reese drew a knife, and stabbed Beale in the breast, the blade penetrating the left lung. The wound is supposed to be fatal. Reese was arrested, and is waiting the result of the other man's injuries.

N. E. Brown, of New Jersey, *en route* for Logansport, Ind., was victimized to the extent of $460 by a confidence man at the Union depot, last evening.

Reward Offered for the Arrest of Mara.

PHILADELPHIA, July 26.—No tidings yet of Mara. A reward of $2,000 for his arrest has been offered by the Philadelphia Hose Company, and an additional reward of $500 is offered by the Square Association. McMullin is in a much better condition.

INDIANA.

Railroad Opening Celebration.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 26. — The Detroit Board of Trade and a number of the leading officials and prominent citizens of that city arrived in this city, late last night, on an excursion in celebration of the opening of the Detroit & Eel River Railroad. They were entertained to-day by the Board of Trade of this city, and will return to-morrow. This road, in connection with the Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Railroad, forms a direct line to Detroit. Through passenger and freight trains will be run hereafter between the two cities.

Four Persons Go Over the Falls at Niagara.

NIAGARA FALLS, July 26.—A boat containing a boy and a girl, children of Mr. Lescor, drifted over the falls to-day; also a boat containing an old fisherman, named Barney, and an unknown man. The bodies were not recovered.

Judge Barnard's Trial.

SARATOGA, July 26.—The proceedings in the Barnard Court of Impeachment to-day, were entirely devoted to the Susquehanna Railroad case, the identification of orders issued, and a review of the various phases which it assumed. No important questions were raised.

FOREIGN.

Passage of the French Tariff Bill.

The Mining Disturbances in France Said to Be Fomented by a Chicago Internationalist.

FRANCE.

PARIS, July 26.—Thiers has sent a despatch to the Prefects of the Northern Departments, where the miners are on a strike, praising those officials for the energetic measures they have taken to prevent disorder and excesses. He tells them they can have a hundred thousand men, if necessary, to repress disturbances, especially where they are produced by foreign instigators.

It is reported that an International agent from Chicago is among us fomenting disorder, and that he seeks to induce the miners to emigrate to America. Cavalry pursued and captured a large body of rioters near Denain, taking a hundred prisoners. Strong military cordons have been drawn around the disaffected districts, and the aspect of affairs is improving.

Stanley, correspondent of the New York *Herald*, has arrived in the city. He dines, to-morrow, with Washburne, the American Minister.

VERSAILLES, July 26.—The Assembly, this afternoon, passed the entire Tariff bill by a vote of 265 yeas to 34 nays.

PARIS, July 26.—The *Memorial Diplomatique* publishes a rumor that General Sickles, Minister of the United States at Madrid, has withdrawn his resignation, the differences between him and Sagasta having been settled through the intervention of Senor Serrils, and that the Spanish Cabinet undertakes to carry into effect the liberal measures promised long ago in favor of the colored race in Cuba.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, July 26.—There was some debate in the House of Commons last night on the contested railway election and Judge Keogh's disposition of the case, but without action the debate was adjourned. The House was well filled, as an exciting discussion of Irish topics was anticipated.

The Scotia has arrived out.

SWITZERLAND.

GENEVA, July 26.—No session of the Board of Arbitration was held to-day.

Sir Roundell Palmer and family have gone on an excursion to the other end of the Lake.

Don Carlos has arrived at Lausanne.

This city was illuminated last night to celebrate the return of the riflemen of this Canton from the National Schutzenfest at Zurich.

MEXICO.

MATAMORAS, July 26.—The public demonstration of yesterday in respect to the memory of Juarez continued to-day, flags being at half-mast, public offices and stores closed, and buildings draped with mourning. At noon there was a large concourse of people of all classes assembled in the Plaza, when oration was delivered in honor of the late President. Telegrams from Camargo, Monterey, Saltillo, and other interior cities, report that similar ceremonies are being observed in these places, which indicate that the death of the President is regarded throughout the Republic as a great loss to the country.

WISCONSIN.

Adjournment of the Methodist Convention at Madison—The Temperance Question—The Harvest—Run Over by Cars.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., July 26.—The Methodist State Convention adjourned last evening, after appointing Committees to arrange for another Convention next year, and the publication of the proceedings of this Convention. A finely-written essay on the duty of the Church in urging forward temperance reform was read by Rev. C. D. Pillsbury, who was followed by Rev. J. Evans and H. N. Richardson on the same subject, advocating co-operation with temperance organizations, bringing the moral power of the Church earnestly to bear in training the young to total abstinence; scientific instruction by educators as to the deleterious effects of alcohol; moral suasion and use of all social influences, especially by woman, to restore youth from drunkenness and reclaiming those who have fallen; sustaining laws to curb the liquor traffic and support prohibition as soon as public sentiment would sustain such a law.

The Convention has been smaller than was hoped, but highly enjoyed by those present.

There have been no storms in this section to injure crops as reported throughout the Northwest in a Chicago despatch to-day, and harvesting is progressing favorably.

John Messmer, while coupling cars at Portage, this morning, fell under the moving train, and had part of both legs taken off, one quite high up.

NEW YORK.

A New Line of Steamers Between New York and Glasgow.

The Rapid Decline of American Shipping.

Daily Review of the Leading Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE PRUSSIAN BAND.

NEW YORK, July 26.—The Prussian Band gave their last concert here this afternoon, and will sail, to-morrow, for Germany, in order to be in attendance at the military manœuvres at Berlin on the 18th of August, when the Emperor of Russia and the Emperor of Germany will be present. The band has been very successful financially during their brief visit, having netted $45,000 up to Tuesday last. They received invitations to visit Chicago, Cincinnati, and other Western cities, but were obliged to decline them.

NEW LINE OF STEAMERS.

The *Daily Bulletin*, in calling attention to a new line of steamers about to be started between here and Glasgow, with a capital of $500,000, remarks: "Thus more and more, year by year, the American carrying trade is drifting into foreign channels. Of the 30,018 vessels in the foreign trade, entered and cleared in American ports during the year ending March 31, 1872, no less than 9,210 vessels sailed under a foreign flag. As compared with the preceding year, there was a decline of 110 American vessels and 63,404 tons, while in the foreign tonnage at our ports there was an increase of no less than one million tons. These figures show that the tendency of the once prosperous American shipping trade is still downward. No capitalist thinks of starting an American Trans-Atlantic steamship line, because our laws actually discriminate against American and in favor of foreign vessels."

STOCKS.

Speculation on the Stock Exchange to-day was slightly more active, with an advance in some specialties. Erie was exceptionally weak, and declined to 51¼. The improvement in the balance of the list was ⅛ to ⅜ per cent.

MONEY

unchanged. For call loans the rates to-day were 2 to 3 per cent. For time loans there was an increased demand, and the market has a hardening tendency. For three to four months money 6 per cent was bid to-day, while only a few days since such loans were offered at 5 per cent. The renewal of specie shipments upon an extensive scale is inducing money lenders to ask higher rates for their loans.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

continues weak for long sterling and prime bankers, sixty day bills on London. Prime sight bills steady at 1 10⅜. Within two days about 200,000 cable transfers have been sold at $1.10⅜@1.10½. Including one lot if £200,000 at about 1.10⅜. Rumor says this lot was bought by a banking House to make good some subscriptions to a new railway loan defaulted on by the subscribers, against which bills had been drawn. There is a diversity of opinion in regard to specie shipments to-morrow. Steamship agents estimate the shipments at $2,500,000, including $150,000 in silver; while some of the bankers estimate as high as $3,500,000. The customs receipts in August promise to be unusually heavy, and the prevailing opinion is that the Secretary will sell not less than $200,000 gold per week.

GOLD

stronger at 114⅜@114½.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

closed strong. Central Pacific bonds closed at 101@102; Union Pacific firsts, 89⅞@89¼; land grants, 80¼@82; incomes, 87¼@87½.

BREADSTUFFS.

Flour firm; demand not very active. Fresh ground not plenty, but as wanted. Good No. 2 and superfine in fair demand and firm. Choice family brands firmer and more salable. Choice Minnesota, better. Wheat quiet but firm, the demand being for spring for export; winter is less plenty. Market strong and at the close the demand was mainly for export. Winter scarce and firm.

PORK

quiet and easy, and dull for future delivery.

[To the Associated Press.]

ALLEGED EXTORTION.

NEW YORK, July 26.—A man named Levy, with an accomplice named Brown, yesterday extorted $250 from a poor woman. Levy, representing himself as a Custom-House officer, wanted that sum to condone an offence of her husband—alleged smuggling. They were arrested.

THE AGASSIZ EXPEDITION.

Dr. Thomas Hill, one of Professor Agassiz's associates, writes that the expedition has not resulted as favorably as was expected, owing to the inferior manner in which the ship was furnished. The party expected to start for San Francisco on the 6th.

THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD.

It is probable that some litigation will grow out of the attempt of Vanderbilt to construct his underground railroad, as already the Committee of Aldermen claim that none of the city property can be taken possession of except by sale at auction. Vanderbilt, on the other hand, insists that he can take it by paying its appraised value.

RAIN.

A very heavy rain fell this morning, creating a flood which did considerable damage.

THE LOSS BY THE ERIE FIRE.

At a meeting of the Erie Directors, a statement was made that the actual loss by the fire at Jersey City would not exceed $300,000. Much of the machinery will be repaired and saved. The buildings will be immediately rebuilt. All workmen will be employed in other shops of the Company at various points. It is stated that the Directors will immediately abrogate all the Gould fraudulent contracts, which will rid the Company of many speculators.

A MURDER.

A Coroner's Jury, to-day, found James Lamb guilty of murder in stabbing Mark McDonald, Tuesday night.

COTTON.

The cotton merchants, at a meeting to-day, established uniform rates of brokerage.

RELEASED.

Judge Pratt, to-day, released John Redmond, and Thomas and Patrick Hart, the hall-waiters of the Grand Central Hotel, who had been retained in custody as witnesses in the Stokes case.

ARRESTED.

A. L. Brown, and Alexander Levy, bogus Government officials, were held for trial to-day for swindling a poor woman.

STOKES.

The District Attorney will ask for a change of venue should application be made to bail Stokes, which is probable next week.

PERSONAL.

Carl Schurz and ex-Senator Doolittle left to-day for North Carolina.

TO BE REBUILT.

The Catholic Protectory, at Fordham, is to be rebuilt immediately. The Commissioners of Charities consented to take charge of 250 children for the present.

ASSEMBLYMAN ROCHE.

Assemblyman Dominick Roche has been arrested on complaint of a relative of Commissioner Carr, for felonious assault, but will be admitted to bail. Carr is improving from the wound, but is not out of danger.

COMPARATIVE COTTON STATEMENT.

Receipts at all ports for the week, 3,956 bales; same time last year, 10,658 bales; total for the year, 2,964,894 bales; last year, 3,763,212 bales; exports for the week, 4,798 bales; same time last year, 8,921 bales; total for the year, 1,951,972 bales; last year, 3,026,843 bales; stock at all United States ports, 115,865 bales; last year, 180,869 bales; at interior towns, 9,346 bales; at Liverpool, 565,000 bales; last year, 699,000 bales; American afloat for Great Britain, 34,000 bales; last year, 59,000 bales.

IOWA.

Appointments by the Governor to Fill Vacancies.

DES MOINES, Iowa, July 26.—The Governor, to-day appointed Hon. J. D. Hunter, of Hamilton County, Trustee of the State Reform School, in place of Hon. P. P. Ketcham, who resigned, owing to his ill health.

Hon. David F. Wilson, Circuit Judge of the Ninth District, has been appointed District Judge, vice Judge Brayton, resigned.

Fire.

BOSTON, July 26.—This evening, the Boston City Flour Mills were destroyed by fire, together with a large amount of wheat, shorts, and flour. Loss, from $80,000 to $100,000. Insurance on stock, $150,000. A number of firemen were injured by the breaking of a ladder. The buildings are fully insured.

Those Confederate Archives—A Denial.

NEW YORK, July 26.—A *Tribune* special from Savannah says Edwin Delavan, ex-Confederate diplomatic agent, in the Savannah *Republican* denies the authenticity of the Confederate archives purchased by the Administration and the plot to burn northern cities.

Obituary.

NEW YORK, July 26.—Hon. Alexander W. Randall, ex-Governor of Wisconsin, and Postmaster General under President Lincoln, died at Elmira, N. Y., to-day, aged 53 years.

Telegraphic Brevities.

The body of Michael Moore, an Irish laborer, was found in the Menominee River, yesterday, in a mutilated condition. He evidently had been murdered and thrown in.

—Anton Holm, who killed his wife in St. Louis last night, was arrested yesterday, and is now in jail. He confesses his guilt.

—Hon. William M. Converse, who for twelve years was the member from Connecticut of the National Democratic Committee, and for four years a member of the National Executive Democratic Committee, died in Franklin, yesterday.

—In Windsor, C. W., last evening, as a boy named Montroy was riding a horse to water, he wound the halter around his neck. The horse took fright, and throwing the boy, dragged him by the neck until his head was pulled from his shoulders.

—The funeral of Postmaster General Randall takes place in Elmira, N. Y., Monday morning next at 10 o'clock.

—Matilda Fletcher delivered an address on the political situation, last night, at Omaha, Neb.

A man named Gardner was terribly burned in Peoria last evening by kerosene. A hanging lamp in his store exploded and set the building on fire. He ran in to extinguish the flames, when the burning oil from the lamp fell on his clothes, setting them on fire and burning his flesh in a frightful manner. Recovery doubtful.

STANLEY'S STORY.

Another Letter from Livingstone to the Late James Gordon Bennett—Discovery of a Race of Fair Women and Brave Men.

NEW YORK, July 26.—The *Herald* has another letter from Dr. Livingstone, received by cable from London, and addressed to Mr. Bennett. The following is an extract:

"In trying to make the Eastern African slave trade better known to the Americans, I indulge in the hope that I am aiding on, though in a small degree, the good time coming yet when slavery as well as piracy will be chased from the world. Many have but a faint idea of the evils that trading in slaves inflicts on the victims and authors of its atrocities. The slaves generally, and especially those on the West Coast, at Zanzibar and elsewhere, are extremely ugly. I have no prejudice against their color. Indeed, any one who lives long among them forget they are black, and feel that they are just fellow-men. But the low, retreating forehead, prognathous jaws, long heels, and other physical peculiarities, common among slaves and West African negroes, always awaken some feeling of aversion. I would not utter a syllable calculated to press down either class more deeply in the mire in which it is already sunk; but I wish to point out that these are not typical Africans any more than typical Englishmen, and that the natives on nearly all the high lands of the interior of the Continent are, as a rule, fair average specimens of humanity. I happened to be present when all the head men of the great Chief Msama, who lives west of the south end of Tangyanyeka, had come together to make peace with certain Arabs who had burned their chief town, and I am certain one could not see more finely-formed, intellectual heads in any assembly in London or Paris, and the faces and forms corresponded finely with the shape of the heads. Msama himself had been a sort of Napoleon for fighting and conquering in his younger days. Many of the women are very pretty, and, like all ladies, would have been much prettier if they had only let themselves alone. Fortunately, the dears could not change the charming black eyes, beautiful foreheads, nicely rounded limbs, well-shaped forms, and small hands and feet, but must adorn themselves, and this they do by filing their splendid teeth to points like cat's teeth. They are not black, but of a light warm, brown color. Cazembe's Queen, Moaria Nyombe by name, would be esteemed a real beauty either in London, Paris, or New York, and yet she had a small hole through the cartilage, near the tip of her fine, slightly aquiline nose. The Doctor details the peculiarities of the people called Rua, and tells of a number of them, who were captives, dying of a broken heart. They had no complaint but pain in the heart, and they pointed out its seat correctly, though many believe the heart is situated underneath the top of the sternum or breast bone. This, to me, was the most startling death I ever saw. The watershed or broad belt tree covered the upland some 700 miles in length, from west to east. The general altitude is between 4 000 and 5,000 feet above the sea, and mountains stand on it, at various points, which are between 6,000 and 7,000 feet above the ocean level. On this watershed springs arise, which are well nigh innumerable. These springs join each other and form brooks, which again converge and become rivers, or say streams of 20, 40, or 80 yards, that are never dry. All flow towards the centre of an immense valley, which I believe to be the valley of the Nile. In this trough we have, at first, three large rivers; then all unite in one enormous lacustrine river, the central line of drainage, which I named Webb's Lualaba. In this great valley there are five great lakes, the one near the upper end is called Lake Bemba, or more properly, Bangweolo, but it is not a source of the Nile, for no large river begins in a lake. It is supplied by a river called Chambezi, and several others, which may be considered sources, and out of it flows the larger river Luapula, which enters Lake Moera and comes out as a great lake, as the River Lualaba, to form Lake Komolondo. West of Komolondo, but still in the great valley, lies Lake Lincoln, which I name as my tribute to the great and good man America enjoyed for some time and lost. One of the three great rivers I have mentioned, Bartle Faeres, or Lufira, falls into the Komolondo and Lake Lincoln and becomes a Lacustrine river, and it, too, joins the central line of drainage, but lower down, and all these united form the fifth lake, which the slaves sent to me, instead of men, forced me, to my great grief, to leave. This unknown lake, by my reckoning, the chronometers being all dead, is five degrees of longitude west of Speke's Position at Ujiji. This makes it probable that the great Lacustrine River in the valley is the Western Branch of Pethorick's Nile, the Bahar Ghazal and not the Eastern Branch, which Speke, Grant, and Baker believed to be the River of Egypt. If correct, this would make it the Nile, only, after all, the Bahar Ghazal enters the Eastern Arm. I found that that mighty river left its washing and flowed away to the North. The two great Western Arms drain the Lufira and Tomaine, running northeast before joining the central line or main webs of the Lualaba. I am told that the western side of the great valley was high, like the eastern, and as this main is reported to go into large, reedy lakes, it can scarcely be aught else than the western arm of the Nile. But besides all this, in which it is quite possible I may be mistaken, we have two fountains and probably seven hundred miles of water shed, giving rise to the two rivers, the Loambi, or Upper Zambezi, and the Kafue, which flows into Inner Ethiopia, and two fountains are reported to rise in the same quarter and form the Lufira and Tomaine, which flow, as we have seen, to the north. The country abounds in food of all kinds, and the rich soil raises everything planted in great luxuriance. A friend of mine tried rice, and in between three and four months the crop increased 120 fold. Three measures of seed yielded 360 measures. Maize is so abundant that I have seen 45 loads, each of about 60 pounds weight, given for a single goat. Maize dura, or holcus sorghum, bennistrim cassava, sweet potatoes, and yams furnish in no stinted measure the farinaceous ingredients for diet. Palm oil, ground nuts, and a forest tree afford fatty material for food. Bananas and plantains are in great profusion, and the sugar cane, the sacherine, the palm, the toddy beer of bananas, tobacco, and vange canabis and salina furnish the luxuries of life, and the villages swarm with gnats, sheep, hogs, pigs, and fowls, while elephants, buffalo, zebras, and gokos, or gorillas, yield to expert hunters plenty of the nitrogenous ingredients of human food.

WASHINGTON.

PERSONAL.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Secretary Boutwell has left for his home in Groton.

THE CONFEDERATE ARCHIVES.

Since the recent publication of Jacob Thompson's letter, the Treasury Department has been applied to by a number of parties, in the South and elsewhere, to furnish to the Government, for a pecuniary consideration, other Confederate manuscript documents, representing them to be of importance. No further purchases, however, will be made.

CONTRACT AWARDED.

The contract for supplying the Post Office Department with dead-letter envelopes for four years has been awarded to George H. Reay, of New York.

DEPARTED.

The Japanese Minister for England, M. Terashima, left Washington to-night for Europe, having taken passage by the steamer China.

IN MEMORIAM.

The Post Office Department will be closed to-day in memory of the late ex-Postmaster General Randall.

SPOTTED TAIL & CO.

Spotted Tail and band had an interview with General Walker, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, this afternoon. The Chief announced that they had selected a reservation on White River, and would leave Nebraska forever. He expressed a desire for guns, revolvers, and ammunition for use only in protecting themselves and procuring game. He professed an intention to be peaceable, and asked that all treaties hereafter be in writing, that there might be no more deceit. Walker promised that the provisions of treaty of 1868 should be carried out. When the Indians were on the new reservation, each man should have a deed of one acre of land. The cows and cattle promised should also be sent them. Arms also will be given, but only to the old braves who had been proven good Indians. The Conference ended with the understanding that Knife Bear be heard to-morrow.

The Figures of Our Drinking.

The cipherers have been at work at another curious sum:

The total outlay for last year's stock of drinks—including native and foreign wines and liquors and malt beverages—exceeds $150,000,000. The profits on this outlay to dealers foot up the handsome sum of $500,000,000, making a total expenditure of the people of the United States for drinks $662,000,000.

From three to four hundred thousand able-bodied men are employed behind the counters of saloons. Those licensed to sell liquors make one in 250 of the population, and, as each of these has one or two aids, it is estimated that one in about every 120 of the citizens is engaged in drink selling. Leaving out women and children, and making due allowance for teetotallers, the drinkers are less than twelve millions in number, and, on an average, every 80 drinkers support a drinking establishment and consume four hundred and sixty gallons of spirits, eighty gallons of wine and two thousand gallons of beer annually; and pay about sixty dollars each.

The statistician whom we have followed in his results from actual figures, goes further than the money paid out in this line of trade, and makes some speculations upon an additional frightful cost on the principal of indirect damages. He wants to put the three or four hundred thousand persons employed in the saloon business in some other employment, where they could earn from $500 to $1,000 a year each, and add to their productive wealth, and he estimates that the nation would be from 200 to 400 millions a year richer for it. This loss, added to the other sums, makes a total of eight hundred to a thousand millions of dollars, annually, as the cost to the nation of the drinks in which our people indulge.

Dust.

What is the dust of the air? It is made up of minute particles of almost everything. Professor Tyndall states that almost the whole of the dust in rooms is of organic origin, and prominent among these organic bodies is horse manure. The removal of this offensive contamination from the air of infected localities has been the subject of careful experiment and investigation by the London Board of Health. Not only have the droppings been removed from the streets, but the surface of the pavements have also been purified by jets of water thrown by steam-power, whereby all the crevices between the stones forming the pavements have been cleansed. In some districts the practice has been adopted of covering all surfaces that are soaked with foul organic material with a layer of fresh earth. This has been attended with the most satisfactory results. The Val de Travers asphalt pavement is, however, regarded by Sir Joseph Whitworth, the great English authority on all questions connected with street economy, as offering the most promising relief from such organic dust, since its introduction will tend to hasten the employment of hot air engines with India rubber tires for all the purposes of street traffic, and the source or cause of the contamination will, of necessity, disappear.—*Herald of Health.*

LADIES' SUITS.

GREAT BARGAINS! IN SUITS.

POLONAISE, BLOUSE WAISTS, WATERPROOF CLOAKS, Laces, Trimmings, Lawns, &c., FOR TEN DAYS, TO CLOSE THE STOCK.

W. REID, 329 W. Madison-st.

FURNITURE.

One Hundred Thousand Dollars!! IN FURNITURE.

Must be closed out before Aug. 1, for WHATEVER IT WILL BRING, preparatory to removal from the Bigelow Block, and a material change in our business.

NO RESERVE.

The building now occupied by us for sale; must be removed. Apply on the premises.

WEBER Furniture Company, Corner of Clark and Jackson-sts.

INSURANCE STATEMENT.

OFFICE Republic Insurance Co., 149 South Sangamon-st, Statement of Condition, June 12, 1872.

Total indebtedness of every description	$1,475,534 90
Total means on hand to meet same	124,701 59
Net indebtedness over means on hand	$1,350,833 31
Remainder of capital unpaid	$2,755,453.82
Indebtedness due and to become due Aug. 1	$ 691,327.76
Less means on hand to meet same	124,701.59
Deficiency on August indebtedness	$ 566,626.17

The unpaid capital is double the amount of the indebtedness, rendering it absolutely certain that all debts will be paid in full, ultimately. It is, however, impossible to collect a further sum of $456,626.17 in time to meet the Certificates of Indebtedness due Aug. 1, owing to the unavoidable delays of making collections through the courts. Suits have been instituted against a very large number of the stockholders residing in the different States, but it is impossible to bring them to final judgment earlier than October or November next.

Holders of Certificates are assured that they will all be paid at the earliest moment practicable, and that, in the judgment of the officers, the August Certificates will be paid as early as the 1st of November next. Also, that the latter will bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum from August 1st until public notice is given that the Company is prepared to meet them.

The Company is perfectly solvent; has paid to claimants, since last October, over $1,700,000; is protecting the interests of creditors by every means within its power, and only requires from three to a few months' further extension of time to enable it to pay off the remainder of its indebtedness in full.

The foregoing statement does not include any estimate of allowance for further losses upon policies still in force, which aggregate several millions of dollars.

A. DUDGEON, President. J. B. PAYSON, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

GEO. C. SMITH & BRO., BANKERS, SOUTH SIDE OFFICE—334 Wabash-av.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS kept in currency and gold, subject to check at sight. INTEREST allowed on special and savings deposits.

Loans on Real Estate.

We are prepared to negotiate promptly loans on real estate in Chicago and suburbs at current rates. Can make immediately several loans of $50,000 to $100,000 each. Applicants should bring abstracts and such other title papers as they have.

BAIRD & BRADLEY, 334 Wabash-av.

WANTED.

To buy $10,000 Republic Insurance Co. Certificates of Indebtedness. JAS. B. STOREY, Private Banker, 90 South Clinton-st.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE. Special Bargains in Acre Property.

20 acres in Sec. 4, 38, 14, east of Union Stock Yards. 1 ten acre tracts near Brighton, in Sec. 31, 39. 20, 40, or 80 acres in Sec. 36, 41, 13. 60 acres in Sec. 26, 38, 13. 10 or 20 acres in Sec. 17, 37, 14, Washington Heights. 160 acres in Sec. 35, 37, 14. C. C. THAYER & CO., 334 Wabash-av.

NORTH DEARBORN-ST. Fifty feet at corner of Elm-st., near fine improvements, for sale. S. S. GREELEY, City Surveyor, Room 22, Nixon's Building.

TO RENT.

TO RENT. The double store, 191 and 193 Fifth-av., near Monroe-st.; alley on side; finely lighted; plate glass front. Rent low. W. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE.

CHURCH PEWS AND CUSHIONS FOR SALE CHEAP. Inquire of J. D. STETSAL, 371 South Park-av., cor. Thirtieth-st.

TEAS.

DUTY OFF OF TEAS. GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES. CALL FOR NEW PRICE LIST. Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co. 118 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

DRESS GOODS.

BARGAINS! IN White Piques, Pure Linen Lawns, Organdies, Grenadines, Swiss Suits, Linen Suits.

WHITE LAWN POLONAISE AT $3.50.

VERY STYLISH LAWN SUITS AT $4 AND $5.

And finer at equally reduced prices, to close the season.

Chas. Gossage & Co. 235 & 237 WEST MADISON-ST.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL. WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., REAL ESTATE AND House Renting Agency, Have removed to their new and commodious office, No. 144 LA SALLE-ST.

REMOVAL. H. LIEBENSTEIN & CO. Have removed to their new and spacious Furniture Warerooms, 143 and 145 Wabash-av., and 42 and 44 Peck-court.

N. B.—Frame building formerly occupied by us, 323 Michigan-av., for sale cheap; must be removed.

LAW BOOKS.

CITIES AND VILLAGES. An Act to provide for the incorporation of cities and villages. In force July 1, 1872. Pamphlet, 66 pages, printed paper; price, 50 cents, or $25 per hundred. For villages, etc., about to incorporate or reincorporate.

Jones' Forms and Procedure, THIRD EDITION. Thoroughly revised, with over 100 additional Forms, an Appendix containing the recent acts regarding the Jurisdiction and Practices of Justices of the Peace; also, the act concerning "Conveyances." 1 vol., 8vo, 800 pp. Price, $7.50.

STATUTES OF ILLINOIS. VOL. 2. (Laws of 1871-2.) 8vo, 680 pp. Price, $4. E. B. MYERS, Publisher, 293 Wabash-av.

FURNACES.

DIAMOND & RUBY FURNACES. JAMES A. LAWSON, Patentee. For Heating Churches, School Houses, Public Buildings and Private Residences. FULLER, WARREN & CO., Manufacturers, Troy, N. Y. BRANCH HOUSES—New York, Cleveland and Chicago. For sale by FULLER, WARREN & CO., North Pier, Chicago, Ill.

INSURANCE.

TEUTONIA INSURANCE COMPANY OF CLEVELAND. CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 15, 1872. A dividend of six (6) per cent has this day been declared to the creditors of the Teutonia Insurance Company who have properly proved their claims. Said dividend is payable at the National City Bank of Cleveland, on and after the 15th day of August, 1872. To facilitate collection, dividend orders will be mailed to creditors in proper time. Parties failing to receive them will please advise the undersigned. JOHN F. WHITELAW, Assignee.

BUSINESS CARDS.

BANKS, Offices, and Stores FITTED WITH CABINET WORK, In the best manner, at the lowest possible prices, by BOWLES & BATES, Rear 11, 13, 15 and 17 South Canal-st.

JAMES J. WALWORTH, (Successor to Walworth, Purse & Co), manufacturer and dealer in Wrought Iron Steam & Gas Pipe, and Fittings, 225 Lake-st., Chicago. After Sept. 1, 243 and 245 Lake-st.

DR. W. C. HUNT, Office 318 West Madison-st. Hours at Office, 9 to 10 A. M.; 3 to 4 P. M. RESIDENCE 472 RANDOLPH-ST., CORNER OF SHELDON.

DR. WALKER'S Dispensary for Diseases of the Eye and Ear, 200 WEST MADISON-ST. South Side office and residence; No. 66 Twenty-third-st., from 3 to 5. Established in Chicago A. D. 1861.

JOHN PHILLIPS, PORTRAIT PAINTER, 48 East VanBuren-st.

WANTED.

WANTED. Stock-keepers in a Wholesale Notions business. None but experienced persons need apply. Good reference required. Apply to FRANK BROS., 134 and 136 East Monroe-st.

SITUATION WANTED, By a young, active business man; large acquaintance in the city and undoubted energy; wants to change his present position with another as bookkeeper or business manager. Possessing some thousand dollars in cash, he would otherwise like to invest the same as partner in a well paying business. Best references given and expected. Address E L, care of Jos. Kaufmann, 23 South Canal-st., Chicago.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION. The firm known as Bartels & Liermann is this day dissolved by mutual consent. L. H. Bartels, who continues the business in association with Wm. Horn, under the new firm BARTELS & HORN, is authorized to settle and collect all accounts with the old firm of Bartels and Liermann.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Important to Steamboat Owners, and all others.

NOTICE.

All parties who either vend or use any Registering Steam Gauge other than known as the Clark Registering Gauge under the Elijah Clark patent of April 5th, 1870. Revised Nov. 5th, 1872, are hereby notified by the undersigned that they will be held for damages. And all such parties who have vended or used, or may vend, or use such other Registering Gauges, are requested to call upon our Attorneys, Messrs. Clarkson & Van Schaack, No. 154 Wabash-av., Chicago, Ill., and make satisfactory settlement; failure to make such settlement within five days of such prohibited sale or use, will be followed immediately by suit. If settlement is made promptly, we will compromise our claim by accepting $25 on each of said unlawfully sold or used Registering Gauges. If we are obliged to collect by law, our claim is $100 on each of said Gauges, as allowed by law for willful violation of a Patent Right.

WHITE & PAYNE, Boston, Mass. Louisville, Ky., July 21st, 1872.

CLARKSON & VAN SCHAACK, Attorneys, 154 Wabash-av., CHICAGO, Ill.

Paper Blank Books & Stationery At Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co.'s, 118 and 120 Monroe-st., Chicago.

ROME.

Greeley and Grant in Italy.

Steam-Navigation Projects---Venice Again to Become the Queen of the Seas.

The Struggle Between Church and State.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GREELEY AND GRANT IN ITALY.

ROME, July 4.—The news of Horace Greeley's nomination has created quite a sensation in Italy. Of course, the Moderates are Grantites, the Liberals, Greeleyites. Nepotism, gift-taking, arbitrary exercise of powers, are no crimes in the eyes of our governing men and their partisans, since every State contract is jobbed; places are bought and sold; offensive papers, such as the Republican *Alleanza*, of Bologna, suppressed *in toto*, whereas the press-law only sanctions sequestration of specially-incriminated articles. The Liberals, whose watchwords are reform in the Administration, an impartial application of the Common Law to priests and laymen, rich and poor, alike, are rejoiced at the prospect of Horace Greeley's success, because he is well known to be an honest man; known to many personally during their exile passed in the United States,—to all by reputation. Naturally the Moderates—who, as De Falco, Keeper of the Seals, informed the House on the last day of the session, "hate Republics and Republican institutions; who piously prayed, during the war, for the success of the South and the [illegible] treasure up, and detail to the public all the scandals of your lobbies and Gold Rooms, your Erie Railroads, and Tammany Rings, as examples of the depth of infamy to which a Mob-Government brings a people. And, fact by fact, scandal by scandal, the Liberals are unable to deny the accusation. All that they say in reply is, that Absolute Liberty contains in its bosom the corrective for all anarchy and excess; and now point joyfully to the fact that the platform on which the very men who have been most influential in bringing about Abolition now take their stand is "Public Morality;" and that the candidate for the Presidency [illegible] is in this respect, a representative man. To be perfectly honest, I must add that they regret he is not also a Free-Trader,—Free Trade being one of the fundamental doctrines of Italian Progressionists. Still, they maintain that Free Trade is not *the* vital question of the hour to the United States, and trust that the article of the programme of Cincinnati, promising non-interference of the Executive in Tariff-arrangements, will be carried out in spirit and in letter; in which case they see no cause for doubt that the people, in their own true interest, will relegate Protectionist and Prohibitory Tariffs with the Slave-driver's whip and market-block of the good old days that are no more.

We are living, moving, and having our being in such a matter-of-fact, humdrum style, that only a very close observer can aver *eppur si muove*. Leaving revolution for revolution's sake to Spain, and "wars for ideas" to France, Italy is very steadily setting her house in order; and the most important part of the Parliamentary session which commenced on the 7th of November, 1871, and closed on the 21st of June, 1872, is the signing of five contracts with different Companies

FOR STEAM NAVIGATION

to and from the chief commercial ports of the Old and New Worlds,—*i. e.*, with the Trinacria, a Sicilian Company, for twelve steamers to the Egean, Bosphorus and Black Sea; with the Italo Platense, for steam to Brazil, Buenos Ayres, and Montevideo; with the Rubatterio Company, for a line between Genoa and Bombay,—to be followed by a second line to China and Japan; and, finally, with the English Peninsular and Oriental Company (which, per contract with the English Government, already brings the Indian mail to and from Brindisi), for the extension of its weekly voyages to and from Venice. This last contract is all that was needed to restore

THE QUEEN OF THE ADRIATIC

to the rank she enjoyed on the seas previous to the discovery of the Cape of Good Hope, and which the perforation of the Isthmus of Suez restores to her. It is a singular fact that French ports lose, and Italian ports are the gainers, by the two great enterprises whose merits are due to France,—the boring of the Mt. Cenis Tunnel, and the opening of the Isthmus of Suez. The glory of Marseilles as the commercial seaport of Europe is departed. Brindisi's reputation is, in our opinion, artificial and transitory. When travellers can embark, and broker-ship their goods, for all parts of the world, at the head of the Adriatic, the former will not care to incur the dreary railway journey right through Italy, nor the latter to incur additional expense and delay for the sake of benefitting a special railroad or a special port. The trade of the East has returned to its old route; and, if the Venetians can but regain a portion of the activity and enterprise of their forefathers, they will retake their old position as a commercial and maritime people. If they fail to shake off the sluggish habits acquired through slavery, foreign companies will profit by their sloth, and Venice will yet again be Queen of the Seas.

Judging by the Pope's late letter to Cardinal Antonelli, the Jesuit and Infallibilist party have determined that the

STRUGGLE BETWEEN CHURCH AND STATE

shall become "an irrepressible conflict." The Italian Government is severely blamed by the Liberal party for its leniency towards the Vatican; for failing to compel the new Bishops to formally inform the State of their nomination; and for allowing the curates named by these unrecognized Bishops to draw their salaries from the State coffers; and especially for delaying to apply the law on religious corporations and ecclesiastical property to the City and Province of Rome. Lanza promises to bring in a bill next session; but it is not to be the bill of 1866. The King is decidedly opposed to offending the Pope. A strong party of Conservatives still pretend to dread French interference, and blame the stringent measures adopted by the German Parliament against the Jesuits,—forgetting that self-defence is the first law of every State, and that, when a party or individual openly declines to comply with the laws of that State when such laws clash with what they deem "the higher law" of an alien and hostile power, there is no choice left to State rulers save that of disarming the rebels, or of requesting them to betake themselves to such realms as are under the dominion of the "Supreme Lawgivers." Meanwhile, the Catholics

ARE RALLYING THEIR FORCES.

Hitherto they have never, as a body, taken part in the political or administrative elections. Now, the Archbishop of Naples, in a circular-letter to the parish-priests, orders them to summon their flocks; enjoin on them to inscribe their names in the election-rolls; choose a candidate who is one of "the good and faithful;" not disperse their votes, but vote *en masse*, and thus place a barrier to the inroads of the "pestilential Liberals" who threaten to wrest from the Church the little that remains. By these tactics, he offers his alliance to Lanza, who has just dissolved the Municipal Council of Naples, owing to dissentions between its members and the Prefect Blacks and Whites, or Clericals and Moderates united, the Reds will probably be defeated. But, for the present Government, it would be the victory of Pyrrhus.

During the coming session, the Religious Corporation and Ecclesiastical Property bill will form

THE BATTLE-GROUND

between Conservatives and Liberals,—*i. e.*, between the Moderates, headed by the present Premier Lanza, and the Radicals, or Left, headed by Rattazzi; who, unfortunate as he has been in his association with Novara, Aspromonte, and Mentana, stands foremost in the old Parliament of Piedmont, and for his Ecclesiastical Property bill of 1866, as the staunch enemy of Rome, and the champion of the State *versus* the Church.

FROM THE PLAINS.

Correction of Misstatements—The Indians and the Mines.

RAWLINS, Wyoming Territory, July 19.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

In your issue of July 11, I notice a letter from Rawlins, over the signature of "Medicus," giving a very romantic (and equally false) account of the meeting of a picnic party with a war party of the "noble red men" near this place. I wish to correct this and other misstatements contained in the letter of "Medicus," and I trust you will publish the facts, in justice to Mr. Charles A. Seeley (who was not of the party), and to the picnickers, and finally to the Indians themselves,—for the Indians we raise in this country are not idiotic enough to conduct themselves in the manner described by "Medicus." The facts are as follows: A party of six, of whom two were ladies, started on the North Platte River, 10 miles north of the railroad,—the ladies and two gentlemen riding in a wagon, Mr. Price and myself accompanying them on horseback. When within a mile of the river, and about to enter a narrow canon leading to the ranche, we discovered an Indian on the top of the bluff about 600 yards distant, who, as soon as he saw us, spurred his pony down the hill out of sight. The wagon was immediately stopped and turned back, with a view of gaining the top of the nearest hill, as an immediate attack was expected. Had it been made, the Indians would probably have discovered the inaccuracy of the statement of "Medicus" that we "were armed only with pocket-knives," through information received direct from needle-guns, Denver rifles, Sharp's carbines, and other implements of war with which we were provided.

As soon as the wagon containing the ladies was started to the rear, Mr. Price rode to the top of the bluff near where the Indian had shown himself, and saw a large party (apparently just about to break camp, as many of their ponies were packed) around the ranche. He came out so near to the main body of the Indians that he could have killed several of them before they could have taken to cover; but, not wishing to precipitate an engagement, on account of the ladies present, he refrained from firing, and returned to the wagon. The team was immediately started, at a gallop, for the station, 9 miles distant, and, when about a mile and a half from the point where the first Indian was seen, a large number of them came in sight on the bluff, and started in pursuit, but, owing to the condition of their ponies (which became blown in crossing the hills), only three of the Indians could overtake us, and a wholesome dread of our "pocket-knives" kept them out of range. They followed the team about 6 miles, and gave up the chase. Not a shot was fired by either party, nor did the Indians come near enough to distinguish that there were any ladies in the party. Had I known that there was a chief in the "war-party" magnanimous enough to shoot one of his warriors for firing upon us, I should have stopped and tried to form his acquaintance, as, during several years' experience with them, I have never found any of that kind of "Injuns."

The statement that "The stock was run off from Fort Fred. Steele," and that "A great deal of sheep were driven off from Mr. Doty's ranch," is of a piece with the rest of the letter referred to. There is not a Pi-Ute Indian in this Territory, nor has there ever been, and Mr. Doty says he never owned a sheep in his life. So much for Pi-Ute *vs.* sheep.

I would advise "Medicus" to post himself on the mining and business prospects of our town and vicinity before attempting to inform the public on a subject of such general interest. We have a mining district 35 miles north of us, which bids fair to become one of the richest in the Territories when it is thoroughly developed; and, as it is important that the information which goes abroad concerning the mines should be as [illegible] I will give you a short description of them: The first discoveries of gold-bearing quartz were made about a year ago by Lieutenant Bob Young, and the work of developing the lodes was immediately commenced. Since that time a number of companies have been formed, and several tunnels run into the mountain to the distance of over 300 feet. The Ernest Company have a fine vein of gold-bearing quartz, 5 feet in width, and returns from a quantity of the ore shipped to Colorado to be worked show it to be superior to the average of the Colorado quartz. The Company are pushing the work for the further development of their lode. The Mineral Hill Company have over 300 feet of tunnel. The Eureka Company are sinking a shaft on their lode, and have a vein 3 1-2 feet wide of valuable quartz. The Mammoth Lead is also being worked, and shows a vein 3 feet wide. This Company have a large body of very valuable ore in sight. There are many other leads which are being rapidly developed, and the prospect is good for the speedy realization of the hopes of the miners. There are several arastras at work crushing the quartz which is being taken from the different leads, and, although it is a slow process, they are realizing very fair profits. There are several fine silver leads near Seminole City (the mining camp), which are expected to prove valuable.

The Ferris (silver) District, ten miles west of the Seminole, is rich in deposits of silver. The Smith and Ferris lodes are showing as fine Galena ore as many of the Utah mines, which have been sold at a very high figure. The owners of the Smith have deeded 1,600 feet to a Company from Elgin, Ill., in consideration of the Company developing the lode. Mr. Clarkson, of Elgin, is superintending the work, and has a tunnel well under way. It would be well for capitalists contemplating an investment in mining property, to give these camps a "looking over," as the leads will show for themselves, and there is rich gold-bearing quartz piled up at the leads sufficient to keep a dozen mills going for a like number of years, enough of which would be given to the first mill put up to pay for shipment and erection.

The iron mines, owned by the Hon. John C. Friend, are being worked steadily, and the ore is being shipped to Utah, to the different smelting furnaces, to be used as a fluxing metal in smelting silver ores, for which purpose it is superior to any other in use. These mines are situated 2 miles north of Rawlins, and are of easy access, enabling Mr. Friend to ship the ore in large quantities and at a very low price. A Company from New York attempted, some time since, to take possession of this mine on a claim of priority of location, but have so far failed to make good their claim.

The statement that snow had fallen here on the 2d and 3d took the people by surprise, as no one had heard of it until they saw the letter of "Medicus." We have had some cool weather during this month, but no snow since May. The heat during a part of the present month has been very oppressive, the mercury rising above 80 degrees. VERITAS.

SCAMMON LITERATURE.

Scammon and the Chicago Marine & Fire Insurance Company.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: It is generally believed that J. Y. Scammon expects a very high position as a reward for his political services in case of the re-election of Mr. Grant. It will be perceived, from a perusal of the article in this morning's *Times*, that he has caused himself to be interviewed, and has handed to the reporter a general statement of his financial career, in brief.

Unfortunately for him, that statement is correct, and can be corroborated by the evidence of many persons now living in this city. He gives, however, no explanation of the reasons which induced him, the President of the Chicago Marine & Fire Insurance Company, to omit altogether a prosecution of his defalcating Cashier, who, as Mr. Scammon truly alleges, had swamped the whole capital and part of the deposits of the bank in his speculations in stumptail currency. It is well known that the Cashier was abundantly able, from his private means, to reimburse the half million of dollars which he took out. It is also known that many widows and orphans had invested their money in the stock of the bank on the idea that this same J. Young Scammon was an honest and capable financier.

Take his own words, and it will be seen that he was in Europe from 1857 to 1861, neglecting the interests of his constituents, and the miserable excuse that he gives for the loss of the money which was intrusted to *him* is, that his Cashier robbed him.

Mr. Scammon has a vast property,—probably worth three millions of dollars. His political aspirations are such that, coming before the public, as he does, the possible future Secretary of the Treasury, it seems strange that he does not deem it proper to reimburse the stockholders of that bank the several amounts of their subscriptions. Some of the stock was bought at a premium, based upon the high character of the President.

There is now within view of this writer a certificate which, though very verbose, may be condensed as follows:

Mrs. Widow is entitled to —— shares of the Chicago Marine & Fire Insurance Company, and also to —— shares of the Marine Bank of Chicago.

The certificate then goes on to state that it takes two shares to make one,—that is, one share of $50 in one organization is the representative of $100 of stock in the joint concerns, and they cannot be separated. Can anything be more absurd?

Mr. Scammon states that, with regard to the Mutual Security Insurance Company, he took their money, and paid them 10 per cent interest on it. That statement is correct in form; but what are the exact facts?

Mr. Scammon was Treasurer of the Company. The money, ($45,000) was handed over to him in that capacity, and he then separated himself from his office, and then deposited the whole amount with J. Y. Scammon as an individual person. He now claims that he is a debtor of the Company, and comes before the Court in Bankruptcy with this $45,000 as an offset against certain policies of the Company,—taking this $45,000 from the joint fund which was provided for the payment of those and other losses.

The proper inference to be drawn from these confessed facts is too obvious to require comment. The writer has only to say that he has not been accustomed to "write for the papers," so that he might put his ideas into proper shape. CIVICUS.

Scammon and the School Fund.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Mr. Scammon says, in his interview with the *Times* reporter, in the matter of the School Fund:

The city repeatedly offered to settle on the same terms, but the bank could not pay so much. Finally, Mr. Hayes, Comptroller, agreed to settle the whole matter if I would become personally responsible for a certain percentage on the indebtedness. I assented. The agreement was signed by the Mayor, Comptroller, and Common Council. It was fulfilled by me, and I have the receipt of Mr. Hayes in full. It has heretofore been printed.

The Mayor and Comptroller may have agreed to the above; but, when he says the Council agreed to the settlement, he states that which is not true, as the records of 1861 will show.

Again, Mr. Scammon says:

And Mayor Rice told me no one, members of the Council included, believed I owed the city or School Fund a farthing.

If Mayor Rice ever made such a statement, he, too, stated that which was not so; for, to my certain knowledge, the Council of 1861 refused to ratify any settlements with Scammon which took less than 100 cents on the dollar on all moneys deposited to the credit of the School Fund. And a large majority of the Council of 1861 insisted that Scammon's Bank owed the School Fund more than $30,000; and one member of that old Council insists to-day that it is a legal claim, and should be prosecuted to the utmost extent of the law, for the full recovery of principal and interest.

EX-ALDERMAN.

ST. LOUIS.

The River and the Steamboats---The Great Bridge.

Old Fogyism Among the "Solid" Men—The Pacific Railroad Scheme.

Missouri Cities Anxious to Trade with Chicago.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, July 25.

Years before the great City of Chicago, with its immense trade, brought thither solely by unparalleled energy, untiring zeal, and daring spirit of enterprise, was known to geographers more than as a small place near the foot of Lake Michigan, there existed on the west bank of the Mississippi a city which seemed destined by Nature to command the inland trade of more than two-thirds of the North American Continent. From the Alleghanies, in the (to her) Far East, and from the Rocky Mountains, in the Far Northwest, came steamboats daily, mingling with many more from the North and from the South. From the shores of the Pacific came orders to her merchants. Over the terrible *journadas* went trains carrying merchandise to the southwest extremity of the northern part of the American Continent. Her merchants, growing rich, and confident in their fancied security, became proud and arrogant. They educated themselves and their children into the idea that the trade of the Great West was theirs by right, and could never be diverted from the city Nature itself had apparently destined to become *the* great city. With this idea set too firmly in their minds, they stubbornly refused to pay heed to the advancing ideas of the American people. They retained, with a strange pertinacity, the institution of slavery, in spite of the more rapid development of the country around that had freed itself of that incubus. As a result, until the war removed it, St. Louis was being rapidly supplanted in rank. Since that incubus was removed, she has just commenced on her career in the true pathway marked out by the progressive ideas of the American people, impeded in her progress by the pertinacity with which a large portion of her controlling citizens cling to their old ideas.

THE RIVER, LEVEE, AND STEAMBOATS.

When the traveller reaches St. Louis from the East, he alights from the train at one of a number of rude shanties strung along the Illinois shore, the rest of the journey being completed in an omnibus, which plunges down the steep bank on to the main decks of a few ferry boats constructed by bringing two hulls together, forming a space for a huge paddle-wheel between them, over which is erected a small cabin, the floor of which serves as a cover to the machinery. When all is ready, a succession of different bells begins to tinkle; the high-pressure, long-stroke engine begins a course of snorts at intervals. Soon the person begins to feel that he is being transported upon the Mississippi—the father of rivers. As the boat bears the weary traveler from the Illinois shore, if the long omnibus in which he is seated is located favorably, he can improve a few leisure moments to view the scene, before, behind, and on each side of him,—the only thing to disturb the curiosity of his thoughts is the snort of the engine, somewhat louder than that of a horse, but not so deafening as the bray of a jackass. Casting his eyes down so as to view the surface of the river, he sees the line which separates the clear waters of the Mississippi and its tributaries from the dark, thick liquid that comes into it about 20 miles above. These waters obstinately refuse to mingle till forced together by the Ohio, some 200 miles below. Soon, amid the dingy cloud of mingled smoke and dust that hangs over it, the outlines of a city become visible. The levee, with its "forest of smoke-stacks," looms into view. "The forest of upwards of 200 smoke-stacks" must have been visited by the woodman's axe, as a hasty count does not make 30, though concealed in the cloud there may be a dozen more. As each steamboat is supposed to mount two smoke-stacks, the inference is, that about 15 or 16 steamboats lie at the levee. Whether the remainder of the complement of 200 smoke-stacks, or 100 steamboats, are shortly to arrive, or have gone "where the woodbine twineth," victims of "Chicago impudence," has not as yet been ascertained.

The tinkle of bells, again, indicates that the snorting ferry-boat has ended her voyage across the Mississippi. The four-horse teams pull the heavy omnibuses and baggage-wagons up the steep ascent, and, pushing their way over the Belgian pavement, amid piles of boxes, barrels, sacks, and narrow-gauge cars piled up along the slope, enter a narrow street, just as the traveller has caught a glimpse of

THE GREAT BRIDGE,

or, rather, of the preparations to receive the bridge. A hasty glance reveals several masses of masonry, staging, scaffolding, derricks, cranes, windlasses, and a variety of other fixtures needed in the construction, all indicative of what a stupendous structure it is to be. The enterprise has already gone several millions beyond its estimated cost of $2,000,000. The St. Louisan of to-day points it out to his grandchildren as one of the enterprises they may, in their old age, take their grandchildren to participate in the grand opening ceremonies of. The enterprising railroads from the East, having become weary of waiting to come over the bridge into the city, have been contracting to have a temporary bridge built some 10 miles below, to enable them to send their cars, freighted with goods, from Chicago to their eager customers in the cities and towns west of St. Louis. What to do with the bridge when it is completed, was a subject up for discussion some time ago; but the unanimous conclusion was, that future generations could better decide. A suggestion was made at the time that it might serve as a monument to mark the spot where the "Future Great City of the World" once stood. That idea was placed on record.

THE CITY ITSELF.

Up a succession of hills the train of omnibuses and baggage-wagons ascends till the summit is finally reached, when they scatter, delivering passengers and baggage to the hotels and residences in different parts of the city.

St Louis boasts of her solid men. The trouble is they are too solid. They are like a mountain, very hard to move,—too much mass. The movement of passers on the streets is plainly indicative of that fact.

IN BUSINESS CIRCLES

is this everywhere manifest. On 'Change the little spirit of enterprise that does exist in the city is found, and under the influence of Chicago men who have moved here. The leading spirit of the Merchants' Exchange is Mr. George Bain, a former Chicago man of some prominence. There exists an ambition with these few enterprising men to outdo Chicago in handling grain. Occasional shipments of a small lot of grain to Europe *via* New Orleans creates an enthusiasm that manifests itself in prognostications of Chicago elevators becoming homes for the bats and owls. When the line of ocean-steamers, to run from St. Louis to Liverpool, is established, that event is prophesied by St. Louisans to take place. In that happy conceit, business goes on in the old way, all applications for aid in building railroads that will enable them to compete with Chicago being scornfully refused by her "solid" millionaires, who sit idly viewing the enterprise of Chicago, drawing her trade from the North, sending her railroads away around until they are almost running by her back-door into the Southwest. Poor St. Louis! But, "Where ignorance is bliss, 'tis folly to be wise."

ON TO THE PACIFIC.

The grand, pet scheme now with St. Louis is to have a railroad of her own to the Pacific. The Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company have just leased the old Missouri Pacific, which started one 4th of July, near twenty years ago, to San Francisco, and, after fifteen years, reached the Missouri. The Atlantic & Pacific last year extended the old Southwest Branch into the Indian Territory some 35 miles, where a junction was formed with the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Road. Since then, the former road has not been extended a foot. A difficulty arose in the getting over the treaty made with the Indians, giving them the country known as the Indian Territory to have, own, and govern by such laws as they may choose. The iron-horse is no welcome visitor even to the civilized red men. The temptation of wealth that the railroad will bring to them is not strong enough to overcome their love of freedom. A delegation from San Francisco has visited here, fraternized with the "Solid" Atlantic & Pacific Company, gone back, and voted to raise $10,000,000 at once. St. Louis responded by passing resolutions expressive of the magnitude of the enterprise. The press says that St. Louis ought to raise at least $10,000,000, and this, with San Francisco's sum, will call out as much more, which will insure the building of the road in three years,—the time allotted for the completion of the great bridge from its commencement. Somehow, the "solid" men of St. Louis do not seem to relish the raising $10,000,000 part of the programme, though they cordially *indorse* the movement. Probably they are waiting till the bats and owls inhabit the elevators of Chicago.

With such a spirit controlling the commercial interests, it is not to be wondered that the people of her own State, within less than one-third the distance, are anxious to

TRADE WITH CHICAGO;

and, wherever the railroad connections permit, they invariably do so. Kansas City eagerly availed herself of the opportunity. The next point of importance that will welcome the day that binds her in bands of iron with Chicago will be the young and prosperous city of

SEDALIA,

sprung up on the prairie, and become the railroad centre of the Southwest. Her inhabitants are eagerly looking forward to the completion of the northern extension of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Road to its connection with the Chicago roads. It is expected that time will arrive early in the fall.

COST OF LIVING.

With all the stagnation that St. Louis is laboring under, yet the cost of living is greater than in Chicago, as any one will find who will take the trouble to actually compare prices, especially those of moderate means. House-rents are higher, and the crowded-tenement system prevails here to a much greater extent than in Chicago. True, the houses are more solidly built as a rule; but the man of limited means will find the humble cottages of Chicago much better homes than the more solid structures of St. Louis.

It will take many more speeches of Reavis on the Capital removal, and many more copies of his wonderful book, to prove St. Louis a second Nineveh or Babylon.

"JOSIE" MANSFIELD.

Appearance of the Siren at the Barnard Trial—Her Testimony.

Saratoga (Jul 23) Correspondence of the New York World.

Mansfield arrived here yesterday. She immediately proceeded to the Grand Union Hotel, but, even to her astonishment, the courteous proprietors declined with thanks the pleasure of her presence in their house. At Congress Hall she was no more successful. Thence she repaired to the Marvin House, where she is now stopping, although some slanderous gossips have started the report that she is barely tolerated as it is. The news of her arrival spread very quickly and the Court-room this morning bore evidence of its having spread very universally, too. There was no question of a quorum among the Senators. The meagre seventeen which gathered from day to day to pronounce upon the legality of the evidence against McCunn, found their numbers increased to thirty-three. The additional half, by some sudden means, became convinced of the wisdom of hearing all the evidence in the case. Mansfield appeared as usual, accompanied by her cousin, Miss Williams. There was the same independent air; the same affecting to be unaffected; the same absence of anything like a suffusion of blushes; the same ready replies to the questions of counsel both on the direct and the cross-examinations; the same lack of anything like confusion in her manner, which on former occasions and pre-eminently on that of the Stokes *fiasco* have been so noticeable. As usual, too, she was dressed with taste and elegance; that is to say, with characteristic taste and elegance. Miss Williams sat beside her, and [illegible] afforded.

The Court was opened at 10 o'clock. After settling several preliminary questions concerning the admission of certain testimony, Edward M. Plum, Deputy County Clerk of New York, was called and his brief examination hurried through. Court, managers, counsel, and spectators evincing a pardonable eagerness to come to the "sensation." After being called to the stand and sworn, Mansfield was examined by Manager Niles. During the whole of her testimony the audience was very quiet, and intent on every particular that fell from her lips. Now and then, at some facetious reply given with a touch of wit, in which the witness cannot be said to be lacking, a general laugh would ensue, and the glances that passed from one countenance to another as the examination went on, and the old story of Barnard, and Fisk, and Gould, and Morgan, and Grant, and the Grand Opera House, and the mansion in Twenty-third street, and the sojourn of the troubadours in Jersey City was repeated were many and significant. Barnard's connection with it all came out pretty clearly. According to the lady, he had been several times with Fisk at her house in Twenty-fourth street—say seven; several times also at her house in Twenty third street. She has seen him at the Grand Opera House, and at Long Branch. She had congratulated him on the receipt of a very handsome present from Fisk, in trust for the Judge's child. Fisk had told her it was no less than $10,000. His Honor modestly told her it was but the paltry sum of $1,000. She never had curiosity enough to arrive at the real truth. She had seen President Grant. Was it at her home? No; she could not remember having seen him there. It was at the Grand Opera House. He had subjected her to the affront of not paying a visit to her box, and, as she put it, "she had to content herself with sitting opposite" the distinguished guest. It wasn't to be supposed that her visiting list contained only such men as Barnard, and Fisk, and Gould, and Stokes. She gave dinners at "my house in Twenty-third street." She received some of the "best citizens of New York" at "my house in Twenty-third street." Would she name one or two? Oh, yes; besides Judge Barnard, Recorder Hackett, Judge McCunn, Judge Bedford, the Attorney General of the State, and others. "Any member of the Bar Association?" asked Mr. Beach. "Yes, I think I have," was the reply; "I have received you"—whereat the audience indulged in boisterous mirth at the learned gentleman's expense.

Miss Williams, the cousin and companion, was next called upon, but her testimony was exceedingly short, consisting merely of a statement that she had seen the respondent at the famous mansion several times. Other witnesses were called and gave their testimony. William T. Smith, John Swan, Charles H. Tweed, W. H. Morgan, and others, but the Court-room thinned out and the interest died away as soon as the dashing Mansfield's examination was completed.

THE WISCONSIN FIRES.

Operations of the Relief Committees.

From the Green Bay (Wis.) Advocate, July 25.

The Green Bay Relief Committee, whose field of operations covers about two-thirds of the Peninsula and the whole of the west shore of the Bay, closed its operations, for all general purposes, last week. The fund is exhausted, except a small balance which is retained under authority of the Governor for the further relief of widows and children, and sick and disabled persons.

The total amount of cash which has been received from all quarters and disbursed by the Committee has been $218,554.09. This does not include some amounts received and disbursed outside of the work of the Committee, such as Belgian donations of several thousand dollars; a donation from Oshkosh, with which cows were purchased; some moneys disbursed by the Ladies' Association in this place; and various amounts which have passed through private hands for special charities. It does not include, also, the vast contributions of goods and supplies, not cash, from all quarters, which could not be computed in money, and which have not entered into the cash account. These have consisted of the immense quantities of clothing, mainly second-hand, which have come by car-loads, and almost train-loads, from nearly every State in the Union, from Canada, the Territories, and even from across the ocean. Bales of blankets, new and handsome, came from England. Some 2,000 blankets, 1,500 pairs of pants, and 1,500 overcoats were sent by our own Government—which also sent large amounts of bacon, beef, hard bread, sugar, coffee, and other supplies from its army stores. It also sent 100 army wagons—and it paid its freight on all its contributions, in some instances sending an officer here with them to see to their safe arrival. Manufacturing companies sent liberal donations of their manufactures, such as flour, agricultural implements, boots and shoes, &c. Governor Washburn sent 100 barrels of flour from his Minnesota mill. Other donations, no less valuable than cash, were made from various sources, some of which may never appear in any formal report in the shape of dollars and cents—because of the impossibility of reducing them to positive values. Among these are the generous contributions of the railroads, throughout the country, in free freights and fares. The contributions of the Chicago & Northwestern alone, which bore the heaviest brunt of the carrying, cannot have been less than from $40,000 to $50,000. It gave up its trains, stations, docks, and steamers, sometimes to the detriment of its own business, to the vast bulk of this relief business which swept like an enormous wave over its lines in the first three months of the service. The Goodrich steamers, the bay and river lines of steamers, and the stage lines opened wide their free lists in the same good work. Indeed, there was scarcely a corporation or company in all the length and breadth of the land which did not seek to do its share in the general charity.

Although there is nearly a perfect list of these contributions of goods and supplies, there has been no attempt to fix their values in dollars and cents. They largely exceed, however, the contributions in money. It is likely that it would be a safe estimate to put them at, say, $300,000; and we may get at something like an estimate of what has been done for the Wisconsin burned district by the following figures:

Cash contributions received by the Green Bay Committee	$218,545 09
Goods and supplies, estimated	300,000 00
Milwaukee receipts, estimated	150,000 00
Railroad and other freights	75,000 00
Reserve fund for sick and destitute	15,000 00
	$758,445 09

No complete list of money contributions has yet been published. Such a list will be included in the final report of the Relief Committees, and will probably be published by the State.

The various Relief Committees, from the central ones at Milwaukee and Green Bay, to the local ones in the various towns, are now mostly dissolved. The remnant of work remaining is in finishing up reports and in perfecting a list of what may be called "pensioners," or widows, children, sick and infirm, for whom a sum has been reserved. And it is right to say, now at the close of this service, that its arduous and perplexing duties have been most faithfully carried out, in a manner as fair as human ingenuity could devise.

Consuls Under Difficulties.

E. M. Archibald, the British Consul General in New York, says that he receives on an average a letter of introduction or of recommendation for every day in the year, and that not a day passes without several personal applications for influence in procuring situations or employment, which the applicants appear to think he can command at will. He gives anything but a flattering description of his countrymen, who appear, disappear and reappear in "the eddies of New York." He says that among the Britons who come to grief and naturally fall back upon the Consul for pecuniary support and friendly guidance, are to be found adventurers ready for anything, artists in search of patrons, musicians in want of a leader, ladies bent on setting up boarding schools or boarding houses, clerks seeking situations, and servants in search of masters. Consuls in the Mediterranean ports complain bitterly of the impertinences of British travellers who are not in distress, and who treat the representatives of the British nation like lackeys. It is even reported that a British traveller, arriving in his yacht at Malta, sent a message ashore to the Consul to inquire where he had his clothes washed.

THE "FREE METHODISTS."

Scenes at Their Camp-Meeting Near Dover, N. J.

The Susquehanna Conference of the Free Methodist Church of America is holding its annual camp-meeting two and a half miles from the village of Dover, in New Jersey. The Conference includes the State of New Jersey and portions of other States. The denomination have their camp near Dover because of their strength in that neighborhood. For several years the movement has grown rapidly, the numbers of the newly organized congregation being seceders from the Methodist Church, with which they differ respecting dress, manner of conducting religious services, and a thousand and one other minor points which make up the budget of peculiarities that the new Methodist people call reform.

As the reporter entered the camp lights suspended from the trees were brightly burning. The people were holding prayer meetings in the various prayer tents. In one of these were heard powerful shouts, groanings, shrieks, and agonizing. Getting nearer, a view of the scene disclosed men and women lying thickly together on the ground. Many of them were stiff and helpless. Their features were set as in death. Their hands clutched firmly whatever was within grasping reach. Those who showed any signs of life were giving forth agonizing shouts and groans. The reporter remembered that these persons were also called shouting Methodists. He learned that nowhere in the country are they as loud as near Dover. Their prayer is not an intelligible petition, but a series of groanings and cries to the Almighty. One strong-lunged individual said not a word for fifteen minutes but the one cry of "Help, Lord!" "Help, Lord!" Another shouted with equal fervor, "Come down!" "Come down!" A third rung his hands and alternately cried and laughed, shouting, "Thank God!" "Thank God!" The women were even more noisy than their brethren, and showed far greater proficiency in their gymnastic exercises. They sprang into the air three feet or more, and fell lengthwise on the ground. They threw up their hands; their features were expressive of frantic terror or delight. Then they frantically hugged each other, kissed each other, and again resumed their emotional devotions.

The scene was most remarkable. Worldly women, who out of curiosity visited the camp, were seen to shrink away from the prayer tents, and many small children were frightened, and begged to be taken from the grounds. And yet the tent scenes were as nothing when compared with the great prayer season before the pulpit at the close of the preaching services. Here an open spot is reserved. The sinners are bid go forward and be prayed for, and, as many of the disciples as can, crowd around and pray for the candidate. A dozen clergymen in the little pulpit shout and stamp and lean over the railing, and leap high above the platform. The disciples rend the air with their groanings and lamentations. The women scream and shriek, and brandish their arms in the deep agitation of repentance until utterly exhausted they drop to the earth. The poor sinner becomes thoroughly alarmed, and, believing his end near, is heard to express a desire to be saved. This gives the disciples encouragement, and the shouting is renewed with increased fervor.

The reporter saw a boy, a mere child of six or eight years, endeavoring to get out of the mass of frenzied humanity. The tears were streaming down his cheeks, and terror was depicted on every feature. "Let me go," said he; "oh, I am afraid; I am so afraid!" But a stalwart Christian seized him and carried him to the centre of the throng. He made a second attempt to get away, with the same result. He sank to the ground, and was lost to view.

"Now, see here, stranger," said a bluff old farmer to the reporter, "if you and I and a dozen or a hundred of our neighbors were to get off by ourselves and make that noise for fun, they'd send the police for us in a jiffy, and hurry us all away to the mad house and lock us up, wouldn't they?"

"Yes," said the reporter.

"Well, I can begin to see why they burned folks at the stake in early days for being Christians. What better'n crazy is that woman?" and the old man pointed to a stout female who was jumping as high into the air as two hundred pounds of flesh would allow. "And if we laugh at 'em they call us scoffers," he said, turning away.

A description of the scene is impossible. Imagine two hundred men and women, crowded closely, shouting and shrieking with all their power, jumping up and down, on each other and over each other, twisting face, feature, limbs, and bodies, in every conceivable shape, and you have a grand season of prayer among the Free Methodists.

And still it is impossible not to see that these persons are most sincere in purpose. They carry their religion everywhere with them. Prayer is continually on their lips, and seems never to be forgotten. A man will start from camp for a pail of water. Suddenly he drops to his knees and engages in prayer, often with a zeal that carries him a return to the spring for a fresh supply. Another may be cutting firewood. Seemingly unconscious of worldliness the axe falls, and he prays. Off in the bushes, half a mile from camp, one may suddenly find a man or woman calling upon God. They approach strangers without fear, and reason with them with an ardor which would shame a city pastor. Their whole heart is in the work, and their work is conscientiously done.

The attire of these people resembles that of the Quakers. The women are without hoops, corsets, or ornaments, and invariably dressed in one color, that a drab. An old-fashioned poke bonnet is perched on their head. They are everywhere to be found, and always talking about religion. During a stay of thirty-six hours in the camp the reporter thinks each female affectionately asked after the condition of his soul at least a dozen times. If the reporter manifested impatience, they fell at his feet and prayed for the "scoffer." If he made a satisfactory report as to the condition of the inner man, they called together the whole camp and began a jubilee, with the young man as the central figure, the target at which their petitions were launched.

The Sunday preaching services were largely attended by every rough in the neighborhood, yet they were not seriously disturbed. There was a ripple of merriment when, after the assertion of a preacher that he "used to be the wickedest man in New York," a bully boy in the rear sang out, "Your name ain't John Allen, is it?" and once again, as two of the ministers, getting warmed to the work, began jumping up and down in the pulpit, a sinner shouted "Punch and Judy; two to one on Punch,—only a quarter."

Eccentricity characterizes their preaching as well as praying; for instance, old Father Terry gravely announced himself as a second edition of the Angel Gabriel, and thereafter went entirely by that name, a cognomen which he faithfully earned within five minutes after making the announcement. The most delicate subjects were handled without gloves by these fearless Evangelists. One clergyman openly accused every nine women out of ten of murdering their unborn infants. He thanked God that the Catholic priest taught that such a crime was murder, and reproached the Protestant clergy for being afraid so to preach. In the same plain and open manner he discussed the social evil.

The audience expressed approbation with "Amens" which made the old woods ring. Argumentative preaching elicited no response and was hardly attempted. The words which most affected the listeners' ears seemed to be the simplest of Bible truths. Father Terry, the modern Gabriel, roused the whole multitude to a tumult of religious fervor by shouting for ten minutes, the words "God is here!" To produce emotional effect seems to have been the only object in view.

Of course there was the usual crowd of roughs, who ran opposition prayer meetings outside the camp, and who adroitly cut the tent cords and let the structure down on a praying band within, who set the woods on fire, and raced horses to and from the grounds. Some wretch likewise attempted to cut off the water supply by putting a dead cat into the spring, but the brethren baled him out, and another saint with a cudgel was detailed to guard the waters.

A DESTRUCTIVE STORM.

Keokuk, Iowa, Flooded, with Great Loss of Property.

Keokuk, Iowa, (July 23) Correspondence of the St. Louis Globe.

Last evening one of the severest, and by far the most destructive, storms that has visited this locality for a number of years, passed over this city. For four hours, from 7 in the evening to about 11 at night, the rain came down in torrents, flooding nearly every cellar in the business portion of the city, and causing great damage and loss, as many were stored with provisions. Throughout the whole city the yards, gardens, and cellars of residences were flooded, and, in several instances, families were obliged to vacate the first floor of their dwellings and seek refuge in the upper stories. Many whose houses were on low ground had barely time to escape with their families. Many business men who were still at their stores before the rain, found it impossible to reach their homes, the sidewalks being washed away and the streets so cut up and blockaded by floating plank walks and fences as to be utterly impassable.

This morning your correspondent visited the principal places of wreck about the city. An opinion of the amount of rainfall may be formed when the reader is told that, on a certain partially vacant square adjoining the "Medical College," the water was fully twelve feet deep. On this block, which is nearly all low ground, stood a few brick buildings (residences), together with out-houses and stables; so rapid was the rise of water at this place that the residents had just time to leave their threatened homes. The increased rain soon converted the whole block into a miniature lake, and with twelve feet of water about them, the stables, wood-sheds, and other out-houses were leaving their foundations. The surface of the lake was fairly alive with floating objects. Among the stables which were washed away was one containing a valuable trotting horse, the owner having had no time to set him at liberty. Several attempts were made to release him, but none proved successful until two men, having launched a skiff which happened to be near by, succeeded, after much trouble and risk, in gaining the roof of the floating barn, where with an ax they cut an opening through the roof, and jumping down into the stable, succeeded in cutting the halter which held the poor horse a prisoner. No sooner did the animal find himself free than he immediately swam ashore. The storm is described by old residents here as the most severe that has visited Southeastern Iowa for the past 10 years.

LATER.—Farmers who have succeeded in reaching the city this afternoon, report very serious damages to crops.

THE NEWS BY STATES.

ILLINOIS.

The Rockford *Register* is not a party organ.

—George W. Nash, an old St. Louisian, has accepted the position of Principal of the public schools at Sycamore.

—Henry Siderer, of St. Elmo, near Vandalia, is under $1,000 bonds for trial for the murder of the illegitimate offspring of his idiotic daughter.

WISCONSIN.

The Board of Government Engineers, composed of Colonels J. N. Macomb, G. Weitzel, and W. E. Merrill, designated by the Secretary of War, under recent acts of Congress, to examine the proposed sites for a railroad bridge over the Mississippi, at or near La Crosse, arrived in that city on Wednesday. The railroad men also in attendance included Alex. Mitchell, S. S. Merrill, John C. Gault, Hans Crocker, D. J. Whittemore, *et al.*

IOWA.

Secretary Wright sold 18 tons of waste paper at the State Capital last Monday, receiving $1,170.

—In the season of 1867, $652,800 was expended in building improvements in Davenport. The amount this year will probably exceed that.

—The Northwestern Union Packet Company are disposing of their boats to a company known as the Northwestern Packet Company, who intend running them on the Missouri River.

MINNESOTA.

Minneapolis turns out 1,000,000 feet of sawed lumber every twenty-four hours.

—Luther Allen has been appointed Auditor of the Northern Pacific Railway, with headquarters at Brainerd.

—Government work on the Falls of St. Anthony, under direction of Engineer Cook, has again been suspended, owing to a lack of funds. Future operations will depend [illegible] tions.

—Last Tuesday afternoon, the Rev. G. A. Gilfillen, Rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, of Brainerd, started from the railroad bridge across the Mississippi at that place, and swam, without halting, to Crow Wing village, 18 miles down the river, making the trip inside of four hours. A man accompanied him in a birch canoe, and carried his clothes.

MICHIGAN.

C. B. Thomas, of Battle Creek, has been called to superintend the schools of Niles.

—There are now fourteen lady clerks in the State Auditor's office, four of whom expect to remain until the 1st of January.

—Rumor has it that Charles A. Edmonds will ask a renomination to the position of State Land Commissioner.

—At their last meeting, in Detroit, the Board of State Building Commissioners decided to use Ohio stone in the erection of the new Capitol. The grounds for the building are soon to be surveyed, and the work of excavation commenced.

—A year or more ago, a resident of the City of Chicago embezzled about $700 from his employer and disappeared. A few days ago, a Chicago detective happened to see the man's name in a Detroit paper, and he laid his plans to catch the fellow. He arrived here yesterday, with a member of the firm which had been swindled, proceeded up Monroe avenue very cautiously, and slipped into the house where their supposed victim was employed. He came to time when called upon, but was no more the man wanted than any other Detroiter. He carries the right name, but he didn't have just the look desired by the detective.—*Detroit Free Press.*

INDIANA.

The Bobbs farm, north of Indianapolis, has been sold for $82,000 to a company of gentlemen.

—At Rushville, on Wednesday, a cannon was fired prematurely, and B. F. Ridenbrough was killed, George W. Wilson lost an arm, and John M. Carr a thumb.

—A Land Office rule exists to the effect that the sale of Government land must be consummated in one transaction, and the warrant must bear even date with the sale, otherwise the purchaser is not compelled to complete his bargain. The Chicago speculators at the swamp land sale by Browning, day before yesterday, ran up the price to $8 and $10 per acre, so as to frighten off legitimate buyers, and then bought the remaining parcels at $1.25 per acre. The bidding was continued thoughout the day, and no warrants were made out until the day following, at which time the parties buying at the first-named price refused to pay the money. The unsold land of course reverted to the Government, subject to entry at the regular entry price, and was then taken up by the "Ring," who had worked the thing so shrewdly, at the rate of $1.25 per acre.—*Indianapolis News.*

MISSOURI.

The Mayor of St. Louis forbids a steam calliope to parade the streets.

—The St. Louis [illegible] $25,000 will be immediately transformed into a Grand Opera House.

KANSAS.

Leavenworth is to have street railways. The capital stock of one company is $300,000.

—John H. Gunn, a lawyer, formerly of Fort Scott, is in jail at Leavenworth for shooting a man in a scuffle, while attempting to drag his own wife from a Wyandotte bagnio.

—The Leavenworth County Mechanical and Agricultural Society offer $15,000 cash premiums.

—The Board of Commissioners of Douglas County have instructed the County Attorney not to prosecute the Medlicott case any further at the expense of the county. This action is taken on account of the apparent hopelessness of procuring a conviction under the ruling of the Supreme Court excluding the Ruth letter from the evidence.

—An Irish editor says he can see no earthly reason why women should not be allowed to become medical men.

—The Boston *Pilot* says: "The desire to live by writing is, to ninety out of a hundred people, a bad sort of insanity."

—An Alabama parent didn't favor his daughter's lover, and bet him $500 that he wouldn't marry her. The parent lost.

The cost of the Geneva Arbitration to England is reckoned at £150,000.

SHIRTS.

WILSON BROS.

SHIRTS

Made to order of N. Y. M. Muslin and 2300 HEAVY Linen, per dozen...$36.00
Wamsutta Muslin and 2100 HEAVY Linen, per dozen...$3.00
Wamsutta Muslin and 1900 Linen, per dozen...30.00
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First three qualities have ALL LINEN Cuffs and Neckbands. At above prices Cuffs are attached. Same quality of our own manufacture, ready-made $3.00 per dozen less.
Perfect satisfaction given or money cheerfully refunded.
Also Import and Manufacture Men's Furnishing Goods.
318 Wabash-av., and 35 West Madison-st. (Sherman House), Chicago; Pike's Opera House, Fourth-st., Cincinnati.

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DOUBLE SPIRAL COGS, Easiest Working.
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METAL JOURNAL CASINGS.

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WINES AND LIQUORS.

SALE OF WINES AND BRANDIES IN CALIFORNIA.

The Buena Vista Vinicultural Society, a distinguished WINE and BRANDY Manufacturing Company, for many years doing business at Sonoma, California, will hereafter make an annual public auction sale of the products of its vineyards at its place of business. The sale this year will be on Tuesday, the 13th August, and will consist of a large quantity of valuable WHITE and RED WINES and BRANDY of the vintage and distillation of past years.
By order of the Board of Trustees.
O. C. PRATT, President.
AUGER, CHRISTIANSEN & CO., Agents.
San Francisco, June 14, 1872.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

CAPITAL, $5,000,000 IN GOLD!

SAMUEL D. BABCOCK, President.
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THIS COMPANY will loan in gold or currency, and in sums not less than $5,000, without commissions, for long periods on Real Estate, improved or in course of improvement in Chicago, through a Committee composed of the following named gentlemen:
Wm. F. Coolbaugh, Esq., Chairman;
Solomon A. Smith, Esq., Wirt Dexter, Esq.,
Henry W. King, Esq., Heman G. Powers, Esq.
Applications received and forms furnished at the Office of the Company, S. W. corner Madison and State-sts., Rooms 2 and 3.
ALFRED W. SANSOME, Secretary.
Chicago, June 1, 1872.

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On real estate, in the city or suburbs, at current rates.
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EDWIN ADAMS.

Houses crowded by the elite and fashion of the city to witness his masterly impersonation of

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Produced with new and beautiful scenery, full chorus, and powerful cast.

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Brilliant Success and Enthusiastic Reception of

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Every one Delighted. Every act Encored. Immense Hit of the Great Burlesque,

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Matinees every Wednesday and Saturday.

NIXON'S AMPHITHEATRE.

Commencing Monday, July 22.

Third and most positively the LAST WEEK but one of the Chicago Favorites,
TONY PASTOR,
AND HIS ENTIRE TROUPE FROM NEW YORK.
More Stars this week—HERR WILLIO and WM. ARLINGTON.
Look out for the Grand Burlesque French Band.
Every night. Matinee Wednesday and Saturday.
N. D. ROBERTS, Business Manager.

THEATRE COMIQUE.

Late Burlington Hall, cor. Sixteenth and State-sts.

SATURDAY NIGHT, JULY 27,

The only First-class Variety Theatre in the City.

THE GREAT STAR TROUPE.

Matinee at 2 o'clock for Ladies and Children.

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established by the Mendelssohn Quintette Club, will begin September 16, 1872. A thorough musical education in all branches of the art can now be obtained from a corps of foreign and resident artists of high grade. Applications for admission now received. Classes formed early in September. Circulars with full particulars mailed free. Address
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Elegant Velvet and Brussels Carpet, large lot Chamber Furniture; also, full line of Office Desks, and lot Office Chairs,
This, Saturday, morning, at half-past 9 o'clock.
HORACE REED & CO., Auctioneers,
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One Heavy Farm Wagon,

Nearly new, in first rate order, this morning, at auction.
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Large Lot Cigars,

AT AUCTION, THIS MORNING.
HORACE REED & CO., Auctioneers,
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At No. 212 West Madison-st.,

We will continue the sale of

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AT AUCTION, this, Saturday evening, at 8 o'clock.
This is a fine chance to obtain [illegible]
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A very rich assortment of Household Furniture, Parlor, Library, Chamber and Kitchen Furniture, Office Desks and Chairs, Wardrobes, Elegant Sideboards, China, Straw Matting, Table Cutlery, 20 crates of W. G. Crockery, 150 pkgs Assorted Glassware, $2,000 worth of Elegant Plated Ware, 5,000 yds Wove Carpets, 200 Mirrors. Also the entire Household Goods from two dwellings on the West Side, an Elegant Piano (new), on Saturday, July 27, at 9 1-2 o'clock.
G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

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REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND

Furniture, Carpets, &c.,

AT AUCTION, on Saturday Morning, July 27, at 9½ o'clock, at our salesroom, No. 148 Michigan av. New Parlor Suits, Chamber Sets, Tables, Chairs, Spring Mattresses, Plated Ware, Crockery, Glassware, &c.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

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NEW YORK CORK AND LIVERPOOL—New and full-powered steamships; the six largest in the world.
OCEANIC, CELTIC, REPUBLIC,
ATLANTIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC,
6,000 tons burden—3,000 h. p. each. Sailing from New York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor the day following. From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.
Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivalled, combining safety, speed and comfort. Saloons, state-rooms, smoking-room, and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeon and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
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NEW YORK, BOSTON, QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
From New York. — From New York.
Java...July 24 — Parthia...July 27
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And from Boston every Tuesday.
Cabin Passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold.
Return tickets at greatly reduced rates. Cabin plans on view and Berths selected.
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ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS are appointed to sail for QUEENSTOWN and LIVERPOOL as follows:
CITY OF BRISTOL...Thursday, July 25, 10 a. m.
CITY OF BRUSSELS...Saturday, July 27, 11 a. m.
CITY OF NEW YORK...Thursday, August 1, 2 p. m.
CITY OF PARIS...Saturday, August 3, 2 p. m.
CITY OF LIMERICK...Thursday, August 8, 6 a. m.
CITY OF ANTWERP...Saturday, August 10, 9 a. m.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY from Pier No. 45, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in Gold. — Payable in Currency.
First Cabin...$75 — Steerage...$30
To London...80 — To London...35
To Paris...90 — To Paris...38
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued at lowest rates.
For further information, apply at the Company's office, JOHN G. DALE, 15 Broadway, New York, or
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88 South Market-st., Chicago.

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Warehouse Sale.

CHICAGO, July 12, 1872.
The following property now in storehouse of Hy. Forner & Co., 80 and 82 West Randolph-st., will be sold to pay charges, on the 22d day of August at 10 o'clock a. m. unless previously claimed and charges paid: 6 Mowing Machines, consigned to D. L. Kennedy, Chicago, Ill.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES, OF ALL SIZES.
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FORSYTH'S

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46 South Desplaines-st.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of Reifsnider Bros is this day dissolved by mutual consent. C. Reifsnider is alone authorized to settle outstanding accounts.

C. REIFSNIDER,
W. REIFSNIDER.

July 26, 1872.

PROPOSALS.

STATE PRINTING.

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
SPRINGFIELD, July 16, 1872.

Notice is hereby given that until 3 o'clock p. m. on Monday, August 26th, 1872, sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of State, in the city of Springfield, for the execution of the several classes of the public printing, as hereinafter specified, said printing to be let in separate contracts for each class, for the term of two years from and after the first Monday of November, 1872.

The First Class to comprise the printing of all bills for the two Houses of the General Assembly, together with such resolutions and other matters as may be ordered by the two Houses, or either of them, to be printed in bill form:

The Second Class to comprise the printing of the journals of the Senate and House of Representatives.

The Third Class to comprise the printing of all reports, communications or other documents ordered by the General Assembly, or either branch thereof, or by the Executive Departments of the State Government, to be printed in pamphlet or book form, together with the volumes of public documents.

The Fourth Class to comprise the printing of the laws and joint resolutions.

The Fifth Class to comprise the printing of all blanks, circulars, cards or other work necessary for the use of the Executive Departments or either branch of the General Assembly (other than such as shall be printed in pamphlet or bill form).

Each proposal must distinctly and specifically state the price per thousand ems for the composition of all matter embraced in the proposals for any or all of such classes of printing—the price per one hundred impressions for all presswork embraced in the first, second, third, and fourth classes, and the price per twenty-five impressions for the presswork contained in the fifth class, at which the bidder will do the work embraced in the class or classes of the printing covered by his proposals.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a bond, executed in due form by the bidder, with at least two good and sufficient sureties, to be approved by the Governor before the same is filed, in the penal sum of ten thousand dollars, conditioned for the faithful performance, pursuant to "An act to provide for and regulate the execution of the public printing," approved April 9th, 1872, and in force July 1st, of such class or classes of the State printing as may be awarded to him; and also for the payment, as liquidated damages, by such bidder, to the State, of any excess of cost over the bid or bids of such bidder, which the State may be obliged to pay for such work by reason of the failure of such bidder to complete his contract.

Said proposals will be opened at 3 o'clock, p. m., on the said 26th day of August, 1872, and will then be duly considered.

Blanks for proposals will be furnished on application to the Secretary of State.

EDWARD RUMMEL, Secretary of State.
CHAS. E. LIPPINCOTT, Auditor P. A.,
ERASTUS N. BATES, State Treasurer,
Commiss'rs of Public Printing.

To Railroad Contractors.

OFFICE OF BALTIMORE SHORT LINE R. W. CO.,
ATHENS, O., July 4, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office on the 1st DAY OF AUGUST, 1872, until 4 o'clock p. m., for the grading and masonry of eighteen sections, averaging about one mile in length, of the Baltimore Short Line Railway, in the counties of Athens and Washington. These sections embrace large quantities of masonry, excavation and embankment, and are worthy of the attention of experienced contractors for heavy work.

The work now offered for competition is the same for which proposals were received in October, 1871, but which was not then let on account of legal impediments. All bids heretofore made will be considered as withdrawn.

Specifications and forms for contract will be in readiness for exhibition at this office on and after July 25.

The right to reject any and all bids is reserved to the Railway Company.

JOHN WADDLE, Pres't.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, SNY ISLAND LEVEE,
PITTSFIELD, Ill., July 22, 1872.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office by Wm Dustin, President Levee Commission, until 12 o'clock m., on the sixth (6) day of August, 1872, for the construction of a levee along the banks of the Mississippi River, from a point in Adams County, Illinois, about six (6) miles above Hannibal, through Pike County, to a point in Calhoun County, about eight (8) miles below Clarksville. The total length of the levee is about fifty-one (51) miles.

Contractors will make bids for the entire work per cubic yard, giving one price right through, without classifying according to heights of embankment.

Bids for clearing and grubbing per acre will also be received.

The work will be paid for in registered Levee Bonds, issued under an act of the Legislature of Illinois, approved April 24, 1871, registered under an act approved April 5, 1872, and contractors will specify in their bids the price at which they will receive the bonds.

The Commissioners reserve the right of rejecting any and all bids received.

Detailed specifications and further information may be had upon application to GEO. W. JONES, secretary Levee Commissioners, Pittsfield, Pike County, Ill.; to C. N. CLARK, Hannibal, Mo.; or to E. L. CORTHELL, Chief Engineer, Hannibal, Mo.

WM. DUSTIN,
JOHN G. WHEELOCK,
GEO. W. JONES,
Levee Commissioners.

EASTMAN 11

Dr. C. Bigelow,

Dr. Townsend, 150 Sixth Ave.

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Saturday Morning, July 27, 1872.

THE REPUBLICAN STAMPEDE TO GREELEY.

The Liberal Republican party began, as the Republican party itself began, as a party of leaders. At the date of the Cincinnati Convention, no census had been taken of its voters. Its existence might have been said to be a mere inference that the same facts and arguments which had arrayed at least half of the ablest leaders and journals of the Republican party against Grant would carry a large portion of the body of the party, when they came to be fully and fairly brought home to the people.

But little over two weeks have now passed since the Cincinnati nomination was ratified at Baltimore, and reinforced by three millions of Democratic voters, solid. Of the newspapers of the United States, notwithstanding the vast number of small papers whose editors are subsidized by office, we find that 2,104 sustain Greeley, and 1,497 sustain Grant. In circulation, the Greeley papers probably exceed the Grant organs in about the same proportion.

Since the Baltimore Convention, the onward roll of the Greeley wave has been seen and felt everywhere. It is impossible to give the details of a movement which has a separate strength in every election precinct. We select a few straws, to show merely the strength of the Republican vote for Greeley.

The colored men, and especially the ignorant portion of them, have been relied upon for Grant; but we find such prominent colored men as the following supporting Greeley, viz.: Lieutenant Governor Pinchbeck, and the Rev. J. Sella Martin, of Louisiana; William U. Saunders, colored Elector on the Grant ticket in Maryland, and James H. Parker, of the same State, a delegate to the late Grant State Convention; Robert Morris, a colored lawyer of Boston, Mass.; George T. Downing, of Rhode Island; Elias Polk, of Nashville; and J. T. Mahoney, of Indiana.

In New York, six members of the Grant State Central Committee of 1868 have pronounced for Greeley. A. T. Stewart, to make whom Secretary of the Treasury Grant asked Congress to repeal a law of seventy years' standing before he had been a day in office, now subscribes $30,000 toward the expenses of electing Greeley. Chauncey M. Depew, one of the most eloquent stump-speakers in the State; DeWitt C. Littlejohn, the most influential Republican in Northern New York; Charles B. Sedgwick, of Syracuse; Hon. Charles Hughes and Burt Van Horn, both Republican ex-Congressmen, are all for Greeley. In Mr. Greeley's county, the support of S. D. Gifford, County Judge; D. Clark Briggs, District Attorney; Wm. W. Niles, member of Assembly; Jared V. Peck, ex-M. C., all Republicans, and a club which promises to include every resident within ten miles of Greeley's farm, indicates that in this case the prophet has full honor in his own country. The Central Committee of Long Island was found to contain three Greeley men, three Grant men, and one independent. Every county in New York contains its Greeley Clubs, and the State is likely to give Greeley fifty thousand majority and upwards.

Going across the country to Wisconsin, we find as "straws," indicating the successful opening of the campaign, that the Liberal Republicans count upwards of 400 votes at Fond du Lac; the call for a Greeley meeting is signed by 145 Republicans at La Crosse, in which over one-third of the Republicans have declared for Greeley. They have a club of 124 at Monroe; and a club at Racine which is expected to reach 1,000 members. In Sheboygan, with such leaders as General Conrad Krez, a delegate to Philadelphia; Hon. George S. Graves, Judge Gilman, Hon. E. M. McGraw, Hon. Bille Williams, and Hon. Thomas Blackstock, the county, which gave 300 for Grant, will now give 500 for Greeley. Judge E. D. Culver, formerly of Brooklyn, now of Waukesha, an able stumper; Hon. C. C. Clement; O. M. Tyler, of Waukesha, Chairman of the Republican County Committee; S. D. Hastings, late State Treasurer; General W. W. Tredway; Judge George W. Cate, a Republican since '56, and hundreds of others of scarcely less prominence, are for the Liberal movement. Wisconsin is now claimed for Greeley by good judges.

In Minnesota, the straws all drift in the same way. Of the 560 signatures to the roll of the Greeley Club in St. Paul, nearly half are Republicans. In the town of Chaska, Carver County, out of 150 Republican voters there is only one vote left for Grant. Of the Republican press, eight support Greeley, and the remaining twenty-four have Post Offices. Hastings starts the campaign with a club of 112 Greeley Republicans. Iowa is ablaze for Greeley. Ex-Governor Stone, ex-Governor Merrill, Hon. J. B. Grinnell, Jacob Butler, Fitz-Henry Warren, and other old-time Republicans, are doing effective work. At Council Bluffs, the local Grant paper having denied that there were any Greeley Republicans, 65 came forward within an hour, and certified their intention to vote for Greeley and Brown. The same test might be applied in almost any village in the State.

In Kansas, Michigan, Indiana, and Pennsylvania, the old-time Republicans are rapidly coming out for Greeley. In Giddings' old district in Ohio, the Republican organ goes for Greeley, and a large share of the Republican vote of the district. In Pittsburgh, Pa., the *Gazette*, having charged that none but "disappointed and obscure" Republicans voted for Greeley, the *Post* gives a list of 44 of the first Republicans of Pittsburgh, living in a single election district, all for Greeley. In Michigan, under ex-Governor Blair and ex-Congressmen Strickland and Driggs, the Greeley movement amounts to a stampede.

So the good cause goes on. Much has been done in Illinois, and our readers are familiar with it. Fully four-fifths of the German vote of the State is believed to be for Greeley and Koerner. Time would fail us to enumerate the towns where large clubs of Greeley Republicans are already organized. Clubs for the holding of local meetings, for addresses by home speakers, and for the distribution of documents should be formed in every city, village, and neighborhood. If there are but ten or five Liberal Republicans within reach, form a club, organize, and report to the State Central Committee for information, speakers, and documents. The speeches of Sumner, Trumbull, and Schurz should be placed in the hands of every Republican voter in the State before election. Let this be done, and Illinois will cast her vote for Greeley, Reconciliation, and Reform by 50,000 majority. Conscientious, earnest, faithful Liberal Republicans, you have a winning cause. Are you all doing your best to earn your place in the great triumph?

SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS IN CHICAGO.

The Common Council, at their meeting on Monday night, accepted the Mayor's suggestions, and, by ordinance, adopted the "ninth article" of the general act of the Legislature providing for the government of cities. The act of the Legislature provides that any city may adopt the whole of the act whenever the majority of the people shall so direct; but that the Common Council may, at any time, adopt the ninth article, which, when adopted, shall form part of the City Charter, to the exclusion of all other provisions on the same subject.

This ninth article, which has thus been made the law in this city, applies to the subject of improvements, special and otherwise, and to the mode of paying therefor by taxation. It repeals all the previous laws on the subject so far as concerns all improvements made from this date. Under this law, when the city shall provide for making any local improvement, requiring that any private property be taken or damaged for public use, the city shall, by petition in some Court of Record, pray that the just compensation to be paid therefor shall be ascertained by a jury. The proceedings shall be as in cases in chancery: parties are to be summoned and notices given, etc. In due form a jury shall be empanelled, and they shall hear testimony, view the premises, and fix the compensation. In case of contest, as between persons claiming compensation, no delay shall take place in the matter of condemnation; the controversy as to the damages being a matter for further judicial action between the claimants. Upon proof that the compensation has been paid or deposited, as ordered by the Court, the city may take possession of or damage the property.

When the cost of such improvement shall be directed to be paid by general taxation, the cost thereof is to be added to the General Annual Appropriation bill of the city, to be levied and collected as other general taxes.

When the cost of said improvement is to be paid in whole or in part by taxes raised by special assessments, an ordinance shall be passed specifically describing the work to be done. The Council shall appoint three of its members, or any other three competent persons, to make an estimate of the cost of the improvement, and report the same to the Council; on that report, if approved, the Council shall order a petition to be filed in the County Court, praying that the cost of such improvement may be assessed in the manner prescribed by law. Upon this petition being filed, the Court shall appoint three Commissioners, who, upon oath, shall examine the locality, and all the lots, &c., to be benefited, and proportion the benefits, and assess the same upon the property; they shall make an assessment-roll showing the assessment in detail, and return the same to the Court. All persons interested are to be notified by special or published notice, proof of which notice shall be made to the Court. Any person interested may appear and object to the report. The hearing is to be conducted as in other cases at law; and the jury shall, by their verdict, find the amount proper to be assessed upon each lot, or part of lot, or block, and judgment shall be rendered accordingly. The Court may, at any time before judgment, modify, alter, or annul such assessment, or require it to be recast by the same or other Commissioners, and take whatever steps may be necessary to make such assessment just and perfect.

The judgment of the Court shall have the effect of a several judgment upon each lot; and an appeal shall not invalidate or delay the judgment, except as to the property concerning which the appeal is taken. Such judgment shall be a lien upon the property from the date thereof until paid. The Clerk of the Court shall certify the assessment-roll and judgment to the City Clerk, except in such part as may be appealed; the City Clerk shall thereupon issue a warrant for the collection of the tax.

The Collector shall give public notice that such special assessment has been made and is due; he shall also give personal notice to each person assessed. At the proper time the Collector is to report in writing to the general officer of the county a list of the lands upon which the assessment has not been paid. The said general officer shall thereupon proceed to obtain judgment against said lands for said unpaid special assessments; and, upon the hearing of such applications for judgment, no objection shall be heard which might have been made in the first proceedings making the assessment. Having obtained judgment, he shall then proceed to sell the property.

If any assessment shall be annulled by the Council, or set aside by any Court, a new assessment may be made and returned; or, if an assessment prove insufficient, a second assessment may be made to supply the deficiency. In case of an excess, the surplus shall be refunded ratably.

If from any cause the city shall fail to collect the whole or any part of a special assessment, the Council may, within five years, order a new assessment upon the delinquent lots, with interest from the date of the original assessment.

No person taking contracts with the city, agreeing to be paid from special assessments, shall have any claim upon the city for other than collections made from such assessments.

All special assessments shall be a lien upon the property from the date of the assessment until paid; and it is made lawful for the Collector to bring suit in any Court of Record, in the name of the city, for such special assessments, and, upon judgment therefor, he may, by execution, proceed to collect the same from the personal or real property of the defendant.

This law corrects many of the complications and embarrassments which occur under the present law. The decisions of the Supreme Court have rendered the law of special assessments in this city a most uncertain and indefinite code, and from this trouble the city has wisely sought escape by adopting the new law upon that subject. This new law seems to afford a very clear and well-defined proceeding by which these assessments may be made. It certainly provides a defence against the practice of avoiding the payment of taxes by taking appeals. Hereafter, special assessments, whether appealed from or not, remain a lien upon the property, and, if set aside in one case, may be renewed until such time as the tax is paid. The proceedings in such cases provide ample means whereby persons may protect themselves against unjust or oppressive assessments.

There was once a physician who was "death on fits," and was good for nothing else but curing fits. His practice was, whenever a patient sought him, to throw the patient into fits. The fits usually cured the disease, and the doctor then cured the fits. The New York *Times*, in its recent attack upon A. T. Stewart for contributing $30,000 towards the election of Mr. Greeley, recalls the fit-curer. Having once exposed Tammany, it has kept on throwing everything into Tammany fits. Mr. Stewart is now, according to the *Times*, in league with Tammany. Mr. Greeley is set down as a Tammanyite. The Liberal party is an outgrowth of Tammany. Every paper which opposes Grant is a Tammany paper, and so on. In the present instance, however, the case of fits is a powerful one and the patient refractory, with a refreshing prospect that the doctor will retire from practice before he gets them cured. The "particular fits" which he will see in November will be something he has never run across before in his medical experience.

THE BARNARD IMPEACHMENT.

The trial of the notorious Judge Barnard, of New York, before the Court of Impeachment, at Saratoga, is one of unusual importance, as marking another step in the efforts of the people of New York City to arrest the tide of fraud and corruption which was fast sweeping their Municipal Government and their business interests into ruin. The result of this trial will affect not only New York, but all the large cities of the country having business relations with that city, and the proceedings will, therefore, be watched with unusual interest. With the charges against Barnard the public is already pretty familiar. He was presented before the Legislature by the respectable lawyers of New York as a corrupt, arbitrary, and lawless Judge, sitting in the highest court of original jurisdiction in the State; a Judge whose hands had been frequently stained with bribes; whose consideration of judicial questions was always partial; who had crushed the rights of honest suitors under his feet, while favored suitors, like Fisk, Gould, and others, always found processes, injunctions, and receivers ready for them, at the mere mention of their names. The testimony thus far has been directed to the development of his corrupt motives and unjust decisions in collusion with some of the late officials of the Erie Railroad, and, although but few witnesses have thus far been examined, sufficient has already been shown to sustain some of the charges which have been made against him. In the investigation, Josie Mansfield, the paramour of Fisk and Stokes, has been an important witness. It almost seems like a direct interposition of Providence that this woman, bad as she is, should be the Nemesis of the corrupt officials of the Erie Railroad and their tools. She has brought one of them to death, and now she is helping to bring another to official ruin. Her testimony, which was delivered on Tuesday last, shows that Barnard was a frequent visitor at her house, and came there for consultation with Fisk, Gould, Tweed, and Sweeny, and the counsel of the Erie Railroad, while suits were pending in which that road was interested. Her testimony is conclusive as showing that Barnard and Fisk were close and confidential companions, while Erie litigations were pending, at Fisk's house, at her house, in the Erie Railroad office, in Fisk's box at the Opera House, and in her box, at Long Branch, and on certain railroad journeys taken in the interest of Erie. Another specific item of bribery is furnished in the testimony of a cabinet-maker, who testifies that he made a set of chairs at the order of the Erie Railroad, with Barnard's monogram on them, and that these were presented to Barnard and paid for by Erie. Assuming that these facts were all that could be proved against him, sufficient has been shown to prove that he has sacrificed his dignity as a Judge by familiarly consorting, at the house of a courtesan, with the officials of Erie, while sitting in cases in which Erie was interested, and that he has been actuated by corrupt motives in his decisions. The removal and punishment of such a rascal will go far towards restoring confidence in the business interests of New York and the country at large, and will give a new impulse to the progress of Reform. A corrupt judiciary, which can be used by designing men for their base purposes, is the worst and last evil which can happen to any community, and can only be followed by impeachment or revolution. It unsettles every interest, leaves every man insecure, and renders possible every species of fraud and oppression. By purifying its judiciary, therefore, New York will help to purify every department of its social and political system, and to set a warning example to evil-doers everywhere.

General John T. Pickett, who signs himself "Confederate States Diplomatic Agent near the Government of Mexico," publishes a letter in the Washington *Patriot*, stating the reasons why he sold to the Government the so-called missing Confederate archives, which are now being published in the New York *Times* as political campaign documents. The reasons alleged by General Pickett are immaterial. They resolve themselves into greenbacks, and nobody will blame him for getting the highest price he could for them. A more important question is, Who paid for them? Upon this point General Pickett says:

> I consented to endeavor to persuade my principal, the holder of the archives, to deliver them to the Government, and which transfer we effected on the 3d day of this month. In short, four yellow trunks wended their way to the White House, and a certain pile of greenbacks was faithfully paid over according to contract. The custodian of the property pocketed his price, reimbursed my advances to him, paid my fees as his attorney and agent, and went his way rejoicing. He is a person wholly obscure, and his name I shall give when I reveal the secrets of the prison-house—not before. How this affair leaked out from the Treasury is unknown to me; but as it has done so I feel myself absolved from any secrecy on the subject, and most cheerfully spread the whole truth before the public, and in due time shall give an elaborate history of the affair, should interest in it survive the present hour.

So it appears that these documents were delivered at the White House and paid for at the Treasury Department with public funds, to-wit: $75,000. Will Secretary Boutwell please inform us what appropriation this money was paid out of? Will he please inform us at what date Congress appropriated $75,000 as a Grant Campaign Fund? Will he also enlighten us on the question how much money remains unexpended in that appropriation? It strikes us that this is rather the most "brassy" transaction that has been divulged since the Syndicate operation.

If Grant's Cabinet officers are not either better instructed or speedily muzzled, they will soon get the Grant party into a hopeless muddle. Boutwell has already done great mischief in North Carolina, and now Delano has been appealing to Virginians to vote for Grant because he was an original, old-fashioned Democrat, while Greeley was an active, restless Abolitionist, in whose vagaries Grant never believed. There is not a particle of doubt that Delano is historically right in his statement, and that Grant never did believe in Greeley's Abolition vagaries; but isn't it rather humiliating for a Cabinet officer to go around in Virginia, with his hat in his hand, begging Democratic votes on such a plea as this? North of Mason & Dixon's line, it is the fashion for the Grant organs and speakers to ignore Grant's Democratic record, which, among the Virginians, used to mean opposition to free speech and free soil, and the right to control a man's work, a man's wages, and the man himself; and also to ignore the record of Mr. Greeley's busy lifetime spent in vigorous, manly effort to secure the boon of freedom for the negro. If Grant's Cabinet officers are sent down South to boast of Grant as a Democrat, we submit that it is not consistent for Grant's fuglemen to denounce Mr. Greeley in the North for being a Democrat.

The New York *Times*, which has been guilty of every description of gross personality in the pending campaign, has capped the climax of indecency by sending people in disguise to Mr. Greeley's home at Chappaqua to report the conversations which take place there. It has long been Mr. Greeley's hospitable custom to receive his friends at the farm on Saturdays for pleasant social intercourse. It is, of course, inevitable, since Mr. Greeley has become a candidate for the Presidency, that political topics should form a prominent theme of conversation. The New York *Times* has improved these opportunities to send its spies there, who, while enjoying his hospitality, have dogged his footsteps, and made a note of everything transpiring, which has subsequently appeared in the *Times*, distorted and caricatured. To such an extent has this been carried, that Mr. Greeley has been compelled to forego these public receptions. We do not know what code of etiquette obtains in the office of the New York *Times*, but in decent society and in private life such an offence as this would entitle the offender to be kicked out in the most unceremonious manner. We do not know that the offence is in anywise different in this case.

The Grand Jury have presented the rendering-establishments of Messrs. Reid & Sherwin, and others on the South Branch, as a nuisance. Having been declared a nuisance by the Mayor, the Board of Public Works, the Board of Health, by the Grand Jury of the Circuit Court, by all the residents in their vicinity, and by the general public, it remains now to be seen whether there is power enough in the Courts, the City Government, and the people, combined, to abate the nuisance by peremptorily closing up the establishments, or whether the law's delay will enable the renderers to stave off the judicial investigation until the season so far advances that the odors become less pestiferous and public feeling begins to wane, leaving the authorities to go over the same ground another summer. If ever there was an occasion when Courts should act without delay, it is now. Messrs. Reid & Sherwin have publicly acknowledged that their establishment should be removed to some more remote point on the canal, and the entire public will pray that the Courts give them an opportunity to move immediately.

A New Field for Chicago Trade.

To the far-off Southwest lies the great State of Texas, now rapidly filling up with a thrifty, industrious class of immigrants, who are utilizing her vast and large variety of resources. Hitherto her people have made New Orleans their commercial emporium. But, in these days of railroad supremacy in commerce over water-routes, her people, particularly her new settlers, are looking with eager eyes to the Northward, watching the rapid construction of the railroad that is approaching her borders from that direction. Here opens a new field for Chicago to extend her trade. St. Louis claims the field as her natural domain, but the old-fogy spirit characteristic of that city will never suit the enterprising ideas of the settlers of Texas. The road is not being pushed forward by St. Louis. All she is doing is sitting still, waiting for the trade to come to her, while the road is being built by interests centering in the young city of Sedalia. These interests are extending the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Road northward to form an unbroken connection with Chicago, so as to be independent of St. Louis. This event will be accomplished before winter. The immense cattle-trade with Texas alone is a prize rich enough to command the attention of Chicago. Already acknowledged to be the best cattle-market, our little effort is needed to secure it. The difference in distance in favor of St. Louis is of no avail against the superior advantages of trading with Chicago. That is clearly proven by the fact that Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison, St. Joseph, and all other towns on the Missouri River, give Chicago the preference, notwithstanding the difference in distance in favor of St. Louis.

The Grant party in the Keokuk (Iowa) Congressional District have nominated for re-election the Hon. G. W. McCrary, and the same party in the Freeport (Illinois) District have renominated the Hon. H. C. Burchard. These two gentlemen are among the ablest and most useful of the members of the present Congress, and have been distinguished because of their fearless opposition to the leading measures of the Grant caucus. Mr. Burchard was a member of the Committee of Ways and Means, and a leader of the opposition to Protection. His speeches on this subject are among the ablest papers on the question of taxation, and in a special manner refute the sophistries of Mr. Boutwell and the whole Protective policy of the Administration. The Philadelphia Convention declared that the party should maintain a Protective Tariff. Mr. Burchard, in his place in Congress and among his constituents, proclaims Protection to be robbery, and has published a striking table of the "bounties" voted by Congress to special interests, under the false pretext of protecting labor. His constituents, in renominating him, have virtually repudiated the Philadelphia platform, and have fallen back on the Cincinnati doctrine, that the Tariff is a question to be settled by the people of each district for themselves. Mr. Burchard's instincts and natural belongings are with the Cincinnati Convention.

Mr. McCrary made himself especially obnoxious to Butler, and Morton, and Conkling, and Grant, by his uniting with the Democrats in the House in opposing the bill giving the President power to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* during the Presidential election, and the Supplemental Election bill. In his official conduct, he was as rebellious as Schurz or Trumbull. It is a gratifying fact that the advocates of Everlasting Hate dare not, at this stage of the canvass, refuse to renominate these men, who, in nearly all their official acts, have upheld the doctrines and policy of the Liberal party.

Mr. J. T. Armstrong wandered down South about the time of Grant's election. He found Apalachicola, Fla., in a sad state of misrule. He speedily brought order out of confusion by electing himself Mayor of the city, Judge of the Probate Court, and President of the Council. He then brought suit against the city for $945. The suit was brought by himself, argued by himself, and before himself, supported by the testimony of himself, and decided in his own favor by himself. As a modern Proteus, he is only equalled by Mr. Jonathan Scammon. There is, however, a difference. The former only got $945, while Mr. Scammon cleared about $50,000 out of the School Fund alone. Moreover, the lesser person is the franker of the two. When Apalachicola remonstrated with Mayor, Judge, and President Armstrong, he replied: "I came here to make money, and I consider this a perfectly legitimate way to make it." Despite these little differences, Scammon and Armstrong are united in one thing,—they are both devoted to Dr. Grant.

San Francisco's "gymnastic, Olympian acrobat" is Mr. L. P. Ward. In his own curt dialect, he "does the Zampil;" which, being interpreted into the showman's dialect, means that he performs the feat of Zampillaerostation, or cutting curious capers on a thin wire. He was allured from this pursuit by the offer of an opportunity to locate a mining claim in Tuolumne County, and get part of the proceeds thereof. The next morning he found himself one of half-a-dozen men travelling in search of the same spot. Their eager race was ended by a swollen mountain-torrent. To try to ford or swim was certain death. While they stood on the bank, they descried a wire, high in air, by means of which an iron water-pipe had once been carried across the stream. Mr. Ward was suddenly transformed from a miner into an acrobat. Amid hoots of derision he began to walk the wire. His rivals, forgetting their contention, hastened to devise methods of saving him when the apparently inevitable fall came. Just above the deepest part of the whirling stream, the man slipped,—fell. He caught himself by one hand, and struggled to get back, but in vain. The hush of terrible expectancy was broken by the "Houp la!" of the "Olympian acrobat," as he lightly leapt to the wire. In an instant, he "did the Zampil," in unequalled style; he stood on one leg, hung by his chin, tied himself up in a double bow-knot, and finally crossed to the other side, amid thunders of applause from his astounded comrades. Poetic justice was satisfied by the discovery of a claim of fabulous value, by means of which the lucky Ward is freed from all necessity of "doing the Zampil," as a means of livelihood.

The Lafayette (Ind.) *Courier* has published a scurrilous attack upon General Milo S. Hascall. The offence of Hascall is, that he is opposed to Grant. For this reason the Grant papers declare that he was a "feather-bed-General, who loitered in the rear." Now the fact is, that General Hascall served four years in the army, during all of which time, except three months which he spent in Indiana, he was at the front. No man during the War was held in higher regard in Indiana for actual services than General Hascall. These attacks upon the character of soldiers who oppose Grant betray a degree of meanness unbecoming those professing to hold soldiers in high regard. Every officer who thinks for himself, who does not believe that Grant is the Republican party, or who advocates a return to civil government, is denounced, personally and as a soldier, no matter how honorable may have been his record, or how great his success in the field. Four years ago, General Hascall was a Grant Elector, and these same papers spoke proudly of his military career. Now he is advocating Greeley's election, and he is denounced. It is not at all likely that this shallow calumny will weaken General Hascall's credit among the people of Indiana, or arrest the tide of popular feeling for Horace Greeley.

The influence of climate on human development has long been held a truism. Especially since Buckle formulated the belief in his "History of Civilization," no one has denied it. Now, however, the *Spectator* runs a tilt against the theory—and runs it well. Kingsley says: "It is the hard, gray weather which makes hard Englishmen;" but the review retorts with a mention of the "fighting Roman patrician, who, after a thousand years of heat, and luxury, and sated voluptuousness, was still the most formidable officer with whom an enemy could come in contact;" of the heroes who "swarmed up from the blazing slopes of Palestine and the fierce heat of Idumæa;" of the "planters bred in those sweltering rice-swamps of South Carolina, or the hot 'barrens' of Georgia, or the hotter lagoons and morasses and flooded jungles of Louisiana;" and of the men under whose sway the "Temple of the Sun rose in Baalbec, the columns of Luxor, and the Coliseum." All these, however, are instances of the triumph of education over circumstances. Take away the former, and we have the cowardly, treacherous Roman who slinks to-day through the Eternal City, the timorous Jew who leads the life of a slave in the City of the Great King, and the nerveless Egyptian.

A few weeks since, a well-educated young woman, the daughter of wealthy parents, suddenly disappeared from her home in an Eastern city. She was finally discovered, dressed in a suit of her brother's clothes, and working in a carriage-factory, about forty miles away. When taken back, she avowed that her sole object was to be talked about. "Didn't the neighbors talk when I left," she said, "and won't they talk more now, when they hear where I have been and what I have done!" She was more fortunate than many victims of this morbid craving for notoriety. Suicides among children (and adults, too) are, doubtless, often caused by such a desire. It is responsible for a vast amount of sin, especially among women. They have been taught that their only hope of distinction is by union with some man, and, dazzled by the meretricious splendors of a Mansfield, they omit to have that union consecrated by Church and State. This ambition to be known is germane to the human heart. If we throw wide open to women the doors of all honorable employment, and so give them a fair chance to earn renown, we shall be spared, in great degree, seeing them strive to earn infamy.

Mr. Aristide Bienvenu, of New Orleans, like Othello, has a handsome wife. Like Othello, again, he is madly jealous of her. The other evening, as Mr. A. B. sat on his veranda, Mrs. A. B. swept down the street and entered the house. A few paces behind her was a party by the name of Adams, who, naturally enough, glanced at the beautiful woman as she went up the steps. Bienvenu disappeared into the house, reappeared, festooned with revolvers, and started after Adams, whom he quickly overtook. "You followed my wife," quoted B. "I didn't," answered A. At this the Bienvenu blood boiled. Without a word, he unmasked the batteries he carried in his hip-pockets and opened fire. It is fair to presume that his anger spoiled his skill. Seven shots resulted in the disappearance of one of Mr. Adams' great toes, the shattering of his ankle, and the presence of a bullet in his groin. He will speedily recover. Nowadays, when Mrs. Bienvenu walks abroad, she has the whole street to herself. She is, indeed, fair to look upon; but sight-seeing at the possible cost of one's life is not an engrossing amusement.

We noticed, yesterday, the wanton murder of two citizens of Arkansas by the squad of militia who had arrested them under a charge of complicity in a Ku-Klux outrage that never occurred. The murderers were arrested, in turn, and ordered to report to the Circuit Court last Monday. They were meanwhile put in charge of a guard, composed of their own leader, a certain Williams, and a lot of his creatures. This guard allowed them to arm themselves with muskets, with which they appeared at the Court. The three ringleaders, Hickox, Dodson, and Williams, were released in $5,000 bail, and the rest of the gang in $500. The next step was to find forty indictments against prominent citizens for an attempt to murder this Williams. He exhibited a hat with a bullet-hole through it, and swore that he had been waylaid. These forty have already been arrested. A despatch to an Administration organ says: "The most intense excitement prevails, and many of the best citizens have already left the county."

Hon. Alexander W. Randall died, yesterday, at his home in Elmira, New York. He was born in Montgomery County, in that State, in 1819. After being admitted to the bar, he removed, when just of age, to Waukesha, Wisconsin. In 1849, President Taylor made him Postmaster of that place, and from that time until 1869 he was almost constantly in office. In 1854, he went to the State Legislature; in 1856, he became Judge of the Second District; in 1857 and 1859, he was elected Governor of the State. In 1861, President Lincoln appointed him Minister Resident to Italy. He returned to this country at the end of the War, and was given the position of Assistant Postmaster General. In 1866, President Johnson put him at the head of that Department. Although not a man of pre-eminent ability, his political career was honorable to himself and beneficial to his country.

La Perseveranza, a Liberal journal of Milan, is disturbed by reports of Papal plottings. It warns the College of Cardinals that they must be careful in their choice of a successor to Pius IX., lest the European Powers should interfere, and settle the matter in a way to suit themselves. The threat has evoked a defiant reply from the Ultramontane organ at Paris, *Le Monde*. This declares that the Church, "inspired by the Holy Ghost," is, and must be, free in her choice. It adds, that attention has hitherto been paid to the wishes of Kings and Emperors, because they were "submissive children;" but that they, by ceasing to be submissive, have lost their right to such attention, and will get it no more. At Pius Ninth's death,—which half a dozen prophets assign to 1873,—the storm that is brewing is sure to break.

Mr. Scammon denies that Henry Wilson was ever a Know-Nothing. He was a member of a Know-Nothing "Lodge;" he took the Know-Nothing oath,—one of the most tremendous ever penned; and he was elected to the Senate, in 1855, by a Legislature composed of 412 Know-Nothings and 4 others. Moreover, as late as 1861, he indulged in a gratuitous fling at the race which Grant tried to proscribe. In the *Globe* of Feb. 21, 1861, is a speech by Wilson, in which he denounces J. P. Benjamin for his treason to "a country which gives equality of rights even to that race that stoned prophets and crucified the Redeemer of the world." This utterly uncalled-for attack is now circulating in the Jewish press. It will not increase the popularity of the Philadelphia ticket.

The Committee of Arrangements for Hon. C. M. Clay's late speech in Louisville was composed of two colored men. One of these was Mr. Isaac Curtis, a well-known restaurant-keeper in that city. Last Monday night, about three hundred negroes gathered in front of his establishment, throwing missiles and calling out: "Bring him out!" "Bring out the d—d traitor and let's kill him!" In response to a cry for a "rope to hang the d—d black turncoat," one was brought, but at this point the police came and broke up the mob. Secretary Boutwell will be pleased to hear of this adherence to his teachings,—this resolve to make the bloody chasm bloodier, instead of indulging in sentimental shaking of hands across it.

The party of Hate seems to imagine that the South can never be punished too much, and that the North can steadily gain, unaffected by the disorder below Mason & Dixon's line. The truth of the matter is, that the loss of the North by this disorder is simply enormous. Not only are our taxes heavily increased by the inability of the plundered States to pay any appreciable amount into the National Treasury, but thousands of opportunities for good investments are cut off, and trade, worth millions of dollars, is lost. Moreover, our policy of proscription, in debauching Southern politics, has not failed to react upon our own. From every point of view, we injure the South only to injure ourselves.

To an outsider, Canadian politics seem about as blind as Mexican. The deluded natives are making them worse by mixing religion with them. In Lower Canada, a candidate for Parliament has been charged with being married to a Protestant by a Protestant minister; with not having his children baptized into the Catholic Church; and with being himself "half Protestant." A journal in his interest was obliged to confess that these were "very grave accusations." It has since gleefully published an oath taken by the wife to bring up the children in the Catholic religion, the proof that they have been baptized in that Church, and the certificate of marriage, signed by a Roman Catholic priest.

POLITICAL.

J. E. Atwater, of Rushford, Fillmore County, formerly a member of the Minnesota Legislature and an influential Republican in his section, will take the stump for Greeley.

—Concerning the signatures to the roll of Grant men, in Madison, Wis., the Milwaukee *News* says:

> We are assured that a large number of the names of the employes of the Northwestern Railroad Company were procured, partly under threats of dismissal, and partly by copying them from the pay-roll without their knowledge and consent.

—Albert Schefier, of St. Paul, brother of the State Treasurer of Minnesota, reports that, at places in Wisconsin visited by him, the Germans are generally for Greeley.

—The Liberal Republicans of Freeport, Ill., will organize a Greeley Club this evening. Among the signers to the call are:

> Jere. Pattison, Dr. W. P. Narramore, U. D. Meacham, S. F. Aspinwall, J. C. Kean, William Wagner, E. C. Hathaway, Dr. William McKim, L. S. Cowles, T. T. Abrams, William Massenberg, John Coates, C. C. Shuler, N. W. Hermans, Carl Germonn, Charles Betts, H. B. Amerling, Andross Rogers, John Sites, T. F. Goodhue, Hiram Bright.

—James S. Poage, of Aledo, withdraws from the field as a candidate for the Grant nomination for Congress in the Tenth Illinois District. He pleads "ill health."

—At New London (Wis.), many of the out-and-out old line Republicans have pronounced strongly for Greeley. Mr. J. W. Dean, who two or three years ago could hardly be induced to subscribe for the *Advocate* because it did not support Grant, tells us we may announce him openly for Greeley. We understand that E. P. Perry, Esq., and others are in the same category, while the Democrats there are solid for Greeley.—*Green Bay Advocate.*

—The Detroit *Free Press* would like to know how many more such men as Austin Blair, Charles S. May, Jacob Ferris, and Randolph Strickland the President can lose in Michigan and still have hopes of the State in November.

—Colonel Gilbert Moyers, a Michigan cavalry officer, and at one time a Republican member of the Michigan Senate, now residing in Memphis, writes that Tennessee will give Greeley 60,000 majority, and says:

> Nothing preventing, I shall take pleasure in addressing the people of Michigan on the condition of the South and the importance of electing Greeley, at different points in the State, during the month of September.

—The Greeley Club at Jackson, Mich., starts with 626 members.

—George Blair, son of the Hon. Austin Blair, has been made a victim of the Grant-Chandler dynasty, by being removed from the position of Mail Route Agent on the Michigan Central Railroad, and this is because he would not "come down" with $50 upon an assessment made against him to defray the expenses of the Grant campaign.—*Jackson (Mich.) News.*

—Lecompte, the old Pro-Slavery Democratic Judge in Kansas, under Buchanan, addressed the Grant and Wilson Club in Leavenworth, last week.

—The Catskill (N. Y.) *Recorder*, an old and influential Democratic paper, hoists the Greeley ticket, saying:

> We loyally recognize the will of the majority. By the force of peculiar circumstances we are not now contending for party antecedents, but for the cause of Free Government, and an honest administration of its affairs.

—E. D. Mansfield, the "Veteran Observer," having failed to observe more than three Greeley Republicans in his own township in Warren County, Ohio, a list of forty-two has been made for his observation, with the remark that he may expect half as many more.

—Ex-Governor R. B. Hayes, of Ohio, will not be a candidate for Congress in Cincinnati.

—John Q. Smith, of Clinton, the Republican nominee for Congress in the Third Ohio District, is nephew of John A. Smith, present member.

—A letter from Columbus, Ohio, says:

> Assurances are given that in every township in the county, the accessions to Greeley now equal 10 per cent of the Republican party vote. By the day of the election it will be largely increased.

—The Administration papers are wont to say, "There are no Greeley men in Massachusetts." But one-hundred Republicans of Northampton, Mass., have signed the call for a Greeley Club in that town, to be organized to-night, and the signers include many of the oldest, best known, and most influential professional and business men of the town, as the following selections will prove to everybody acquainted in Northampton:

> General Benj. E. Cook, Rev. Josiah Clark, Webster Herrick, James C. Ward, Emory B. Wells, David Damon, George Sargeant, C. Edgar Smith, A. P. Peck, H. P. Smith, D. W. Bond, John F. Warner, Moses Warner, Samuel A. Bottum, S. P. Bosworth, Sidney Strong, J. W. Horn, Dr. E. Denniston, D. J. Tyler, William T. Clements, Moses Breck, H. K. Starkweather, John B. Graves, L. McIntyre, Charles Delano, ex-M. C.; E. L. Hammond, E. E. Wakefield, N. B. Hussey, James Atkins, Lucius Dimmock, Stephen S. Fuller, Oran Stone, H. H. Bond, George A. Jencks.

—A Mississippi paper suggests—and the *Courier-Journal* "seconds the motion"—that it would be a good idea to have a National Mass Meeting, one of these days, at Louisville, and "ratify" Greeley and Brown after a fashion that shall, in the language of the organs, "strike terror to the hearts of the enemy." The Mississippi paper thinks such a Love Feast to celebrate the reconciliation of the North and South and the disappearance of sectionalism from our politics would do a world of good. That the meeting would be a success in numbers, it is perfectly confident; Mississippi alone, it says, would send a delegation which could only be counted by tens of thousands. The *Courier-Journal* calls upon the Louisville City Council, Chamber of Commerce, and Political Committees to bestir themselves, fix up the preliminaries, and get out the invitations.

—Boss Tweed has been sued by a "literary" man, who wrote his life on condition of being paid $450 for the work. The "Boss" should pay the money, to prevent the man from writing *another* life of him, different from the first.

ENGLAND.

A Day at Richmond.

How to Get There—A Row on the River—Rain and Lunch.

Dinner at the Star and Garter—An Extortionate Bill, and a Row with the Landlord.

From Our Own Correspondent.
LONDON, June 28.

Every one has heard of the

STAR AND GARTER AT RICHMOND,

and to dine at that celebrated hotel has been "the thing" to do from time immemorial. As it must be done by all Americans who wish to be at all in the fashion, quite a large party of us decided to go there, not long ago. How to go was the first question, and no easy one to settle either. The guide-book says you can go by boat. Oh! how delightful! exclaim the ladies, and we have about made up our minds to go that way, when in comes an old Londoner, and tells us that the boats are very crowded, and no fit place for ladies. Another friend who had been on this expedition once, then told us that, so far as she could find out, no boats went to Richmond. She had inquired at the wharf whence the Thames steamers start, and the intelligent Britishers who had the boats in charge had not the slightest idea whether any boat went to Richmond or not, or whether one ever had been there, or whether it was possible for one to go there. She then went to take the railroad, and another brilliant personage, who was in charge at the station, put her into the wrong train, so that she was obliged to make one or more changes in going nine miles. A little startled by her experiences, we thought we would get a private steamer, as we had a large party, and so avoid all difficulty. Not at all. After much trouble, we found out that the large steamers were too large to go beyond Richmond, where the prettiest part of the river is, and that the small ones were so hot that it was impossible to enjoy anything in them. At last we concluded to go by rail, and, by almost superhuman exertions, we succeeded in finding out at what time the train left, and in getting all the party into it.

It takes about half an hour to go the nine miles, in spite of the extreme rapidity with which it is said English trains proceed.

A MOST DELIGHTFUL DRIVE

leads from the station up to the hotel. As the road mounts higher and higher on to Richmond Hill, more and more of the lovely English meadow, and woodland, and rolling hill country is spread out before the eye, while the Thames winds picturesquely from the very foot of the hill clear off to the misty horizon. Here and there, a country-seat or a castle peeps out from the deep green of the foliage, and the spires of the village-churches mark where some little hamlet nestles among the woods. It is a charming view, and one which so pleased the artistic eye of Turner that he has chosen it as the subject for one of his largest pictures in the National Gallery. No wonder that the monarchs of England have delighted to visit this spot, and that Charles I. and George II. spent so much time and money in beautifying and improving it. At length the portal of the Star and Garter is reached, and a most superb stone edifice the hotel is, somewhat like a grand castle, with turrets, and battlements, and towers; but, alas! it is like

A WHITED SEPULCHRE,

for it has a fair and beautiful outside, rich furniture, and all manner of elegant things, but below the surface it is full of extortion and imposition. However, more of this later. At first sight, this house is most delightful, and its accommodations are certainly superb. On the side overlooking the river and extensive view beyond, are large terraces, with tasteful beds of flowers, and seats where lovers of the beautiful may sit and gaze at the lovely landscape. But one cannot live on the ideal, and landscapes will always fail to charm, unless assisted by lunch and dinner.

As the dinner at Richmond is a great affair, it was deemed not expedient to partake, largely of lunch, especially as we expected to eat in a row boat, which was to take us up the beautiful part of the river. So we ordered

SANDWICHES AND BREAD AND BUTTER.

As we walked off towards the boat-house, we were preceded by a waiter bearing upon his head a champagne basket packed full of something covered with napkins, and also by a boy bearing two large bundles, and a pile of plates. "A most enormous quantity of sandwiches, it seems to me," said one of the party. "Well, I hope they are good. I dare say we shall be hungry." Just then we reached the boat-house. The barges they have here for pleasure parties are really beautiful. The model is faultless, and all the workmanship perfect. The champagne-basket and its companions being safely stowed, we all jumped on board, and were soon rowing up the river in great spirits. But the English climate soon put a damper on our mirth. We had scarcely been ten minutes on the river, when the bright blue sky all disappeared, and the

RAIN CAME PELTING DOWN.

One is always liable to a shower here, no matter how clear the day may appear, and an Englishman never thinks of going any distance without his umbrella. Luckily for us, we were close by a little riverside inn, and in a few minutes we were safely ensconced in a real little English country tavern, all surrounded with vines and trees, with a lovely little garden behind, and with the traditional bar, with the bright-colored bottles inside. And now the champagne basket made its appearance, and the boy who accompanied it came toward one of us.

WITH HORROR DEPICTED

upon every feature of his usually stolid countenance, and cried out, "He's forgotten the champagne sir; and there an't nothing but ale and claret." "Why, what in the world are you talking about? Champagne, claret, ale! We ordered nothing but sandwiches and bread and butter." "Can't help that, sir; it's all here, what they sent, but they must have forgot about the champagne." With becoming resignation, we concluded, as we should most assuredly have to pay for the lunch, we might just as well eat it, and accordingly the boy began to delve into that champagne-basket, whence he brought out several pairs of chickens, cold ham, salad, sandwiches, a large quantity of bread, and four bottles of ale. The claret we firmly refused to have opened. A right jolly time we had of it in the cosy little dining-room, with its windows looking out on the rich foliage, and the Thames winding round among the meadows, and the pretty boats floating at their moorings. Soon after lunch it was all bright and sunshiny again, but it had got so late that we concluded to go back to the hotel, and cut short our row. Lucky we did, for in five minutes it was raining hard again, to our infinite disgust and discomfort.

It was too rainy to drive in Richmond Park, which is one of the sights of the place, and is said to be very beautiful. So we contented ourselves as well as we could in our rooms, until the time for the long, anticipated dinner at last arrived.

It does not make the slightest difference

WHAT YOU ORDER FOR DINNER

at the Star and Garter. Not the least. Everybody who patronizes this elegant place is expected to eat 17s 6d worth of dinner, and, if he does not, why that is his loss, and the proprietor cannot be responsible. The charge would be just the same if he ordered bread and milk as it would if he desired the rarest delicacies. A little over four dollars seems to the American mind a trifle exorbitant for an ordinary hotel dinner, without wine, especially when he is compelled to pay it, and can get nothing for less; but it is "the thing" to do to dine here, and, as we expected a good dinner, we did not murmur about the price. First came soup, of which article there were two varieties,—both nice, I believe. Then came five or six kinds of fish, one after the other. These were not all delicious,—not by any means. The was one nondescript article in the way of fish, which few of us had the courage to investigate. Those who did reported unfavorably, very. This fish offended the eye, the nose, and the taste. Further than that I cannot describe it. There was salmon, which was good; sole, which was tolerable; and whitebait, a peculiar fish about the size of our minnows. These latter are delicate, and are served whole, with lemon-juice and Cayenne pepper to flavor them, and brown bread to eat with them. I see no reason why our minnows should not be just as good, for the whole flavor of the dish is made up of lemon-juice, and pepper, and the fat in which the fish are fried. Ladies from America frequently object to whitebait on account of the appealing look which the upturned eyes of these fish have, and which is apt to touch a tender heart with feelings of pity. Those who have no such scruples will find them a very agreeable dish, and I strongly advise the use of minnows as a substitute in America. Then there was another kind of fish which nobody understood, partly because it was served in such very small pieces that it might have been almost anything so far as its appearance was concerned, and partly because it came rather late in the course of fish, and was not sufficiently inviting to be generally tasted. My own private opinion is, that this last dish was some concoction of eels; but, as I did not taste it, I would not like to be too sure on this point.

After the fish came sweetbread, chicken, mutton-chop, duck, and many other things, too numerous to mention, and altogether too numerous to eat. After the meats, poultry, and *entrees*, came sweets in great numbers, and of most curious appearance. There was something in the nature of frozen pudding, and there were strawberries in two or three ways. These latter did not, however, go round, and the hotel could furnish no more. But it would be altogether too tedious to enumerate all the dishes which went to form this mighty dinner. Suffice it to say,

THEIR NUMBER WAS INCALCULABLE ALMOST,

and among the vast host enough were palatable to enable us to make a very satisfactory repast. There was one very curious circumstance about the wines. None of the gentlemen were large consumers of champagne, and yet, on calling for a second glass, one of made us the rather startling discovery that two quart bottles of that wine had in some way been disposed of. It was quite inexplicable; but, as one of the waiters soon after came very near throwing a dish full of ice-cream into one of the ladies' laps, and as he seemed a little more happy and sociable than his position with respect to the party warranted, it appeared probable that he might be able to explain about some of that wine. Another little trick which these facetious English waiters indulged in, was carefully to fill up every man's glass to the brim with sherry just at the end of a course, and then remove the glass with the plates. This was a little too much, and we mildly requested that the glasses just filled might be allowed to remain in our possession.

At length the dinner came to an end, and the next thing was

TO SETTLE THE BILL,

which was accordingly sent for. Now, an American is naturally liberal, and is perfectly willing to pay a fair price, or even a pretty high price, for what he wants and has ordered; but he does hate to be imposed upon. Let me enumerate the items of this memorable bill: 17s 6d each for the dinner; as this was expected, we did not grumble; £3 9s for the lunch, which we did not order. This was a truly fearful price, especially as they had done exactly contrary to our directions; but there was nothing to do but to pay. We had fallen among thieves, and even the Good Samaritan would have found it hard to help us. Next came 10s for billiards. Two games had been played, which makes the cost of each game, at this hotel, about $1.25. Now, we had tried to pay for the billiards when we were in the billiard-room; but, though there were several gentlemen in dress suits in attendance, none of them seemed the proper person to receive the money. At length one of these gentry summoned a companion, whom he said ought to be paid. We asked how much, and he replied 2s—a very fair, moderate price, which we cheerfully gave, and supposed the billiards were settled. But no; this gentleman had favored us with his company as we played, and had at intervals kept score for us, not at our request. These delicate attentions he considered worth 2s. So that those games of billiards

COST THREE DOLLARS,

all told. I advise any of my friends and acquaintances who may contemplate going to Richmond not to play billiards there. Let them profit by the sad experience of former victims. But this was not the worst, though it seems as if it might have been. There was

ONE ITEM OF TWO GUINEAS,

which amounts to a little over $10, for a carriage. Now, we had suggested to the proprietor in the morning that we might wish to take a drive in the afternoon in an open waggonet. As it had poured all the afternoon, so that we could not stir from the house, we naturally had given up the ride, and supposed the proprietor, or any other man not a fool, would scarcely expect us to go out with a party of ladies in an open vehicle for a pleasure-drive in a pouring rainstorm. We were now told that a carriage had been waiting for us all the afternoon, and this was the only notification we had received of that fact. We afterward discovered that the proprietor lied, and that the carriage had not been waiting, and had probably not been there at all. Our American blood was now up in earnest; and

WE FLATLY REFUSED

to pay these 2 guineas. The waiter stood, and said the bill could not be altered; whereupon the gentlemen of the party went in a body out into the hall, and had an interesting and amusing dialogue with the sharper who kept the hotel, in which dialogue a considerable number of indignant and denunciatory speeches were made by the Americans, and a vast number of lies were told by the proprietor. The latter at length went off in a rage, and the former retired again to their room, defiant and resolute. Once more the bill is presented. "Take that bill down stairs, and have those 2 guineas deducted, and be quick about it." A few minutes more, and the waiter,

QUITE COWED,

comes up with the deducted bill, which we pay, and leave our name and address, saying that, if he wants to collect those 2 guineas, he will have to go through the courts of law. We anxiously gather up our umbrellas and packages, and count them so as to be sure none have been stolen, and march off, with heads erect, and hearts fairly boiling over with indignation, from this den of extortion and swindling. But it was a very enjoyable day, and the various outrages to which we were forced to submit were so transparent, and so marvellous in point of unblushing effrontery, as really to lend excitement and amusement to the occasion. It was a new phase of human nature to us Americans, and one which we could not observe at home, for I believe the English are entirely unequalled in this respect, and will take the palm from all other nations in imposing upon unsuspecting travellers.

W. C. L.

PERSONAL.

Charles Sumner has taken quarters at the White Sulphur Springs of Virginia.

—Henry T. Blow and family, of St. Louis, have gone to Madison, Wis., to avoid the hot weather.

—Herbert Spencer, who lives in one of the suburbs of London, is said to be terribly bored by visitors, principally Americans.

—Gustave Dore has sadly impaired his health by overwork. He is soon to leave Paris for a long rest in England.

—Felix A. Vincent, a comedian, was shot and killed, a few days ago, at New Orleans, in a saloon brawl.

—Mrs. Barnard, whom rumor, ignoring Senator Harlan, calls the editor of the Washington *Chronicle*, is mentioned for the first place on a new society paper there called the *Mail*.

—The Wausau (Wis.) *Pilot* of the 20th says that the Hon. W. D. McIndoe, who has been sick for some length of time, and became so low that but little hopes were entertained of his recovery, is somewhat improving.

—According to the Dundee (Scotland) *Advertiser* there are seven or eight Peers of the realm who emulate the Apostles in going about to preach the Gospel to the poor. The Earl of Dalhousie preached recently to an audience of over 2,000 in the Agricultural Hall, Islington. The discourse was thoroughly simple and practical, and deplored the fact that so many thousand British subjects never enter a church door. The Marquis of Lorne was to preach in the same hall some Sunday soon.

A Tradition Destroyed.

Let us amend our traditions. It appears from an article in *Petermann's Mittheilungen*, on the consumption of tea in China, that the notion that tea is the ordinary drink of the Chinese is a popular delusion. "The people of the lower classes," he says, "especially in the northern provinces, only know it as a luxury, and drink hot water with as much pleasure as the wealthy do their infusion of green tea. The middle classes in the same districts use an infusion of the dried leaves of certain plants, and it is only the richer classes who allow themselves the luxury of drinking real tea. Even in the provinces where tea is grown, tea-drinking is not general. The plant grows on hills, often not less than a thousand feet above the nearest valleys, the inhabitants of which must, therefore, buy their tea from the planters. Now, the poor prefer to keep the copper cash they would have to expend for this purpose, and take hot water instead, or, what is more common, an infusion of the leaves of other plants which grow wild in their fields. These facts seem to lead to the inference that the use of tea in China has arisen from the aversion of the Chinese to drinking cold water, for which a natural cause might be found in the circumstance that as a rule the only water they can get is that which has flowed over the rice fields, and has consequently become unhealthy through the absorption of decayed vegetable matter."

A Woman Obtains a Divorce from an Unmarried Man.

From the Sacramento (Cal.) Record, July 15.

The case of Martin *vs.* Martin, entered upon the docket of the Supreme Court a few days ago, is one of the most remarkable specimens of legal eccentricity that we have heard of for many a day. The appellant makes affidavit and motion for a writ of error, stating that in December, 1871, while he was at the East, the plaintiff brought action against him in the Fifth District Court for divorce, and obtained an allowance of $300 for counsel fees and $50 per month *pendente lite*. Upon the return of the defendant he moved for a reversal of the judgment and order. The lower Court refused to grant the motion, stating that its judgment was final. The affidavit filed in the Supreme Court, narrates the above facts, but alleges further that the defendant never saw or knew the woman sueing for a divorce from him until his return from the East, and that consequently he never could have married her, and that she was the widow of another party recently deceased in Missouri, and that, as his relict, she had received a portion of his estate. There is something very queer about this case, and if the allegations of the defendant are true it certainly presents a novel method of obtaining a livelihood for impecunious women. It is giving considerable latitude to the doctrine of woman's rights.

THE CAMPAIGN.

Liberalism in Champaign County, Ill.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., July 25.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Yesterday there was a fusion of the Liberal Republican and Democratic County Committees for the organization and successful working for the Liberal campaign. Joseph E. Conklin (Liberal Republican) was elected President; I. H. Hess (Democrat), Secretary; and Charles E. Baker (Liberal Republican), Treasurer,—who also constitute the Executive Committee. It is the intention to organize each township in the county, for the distribution of campaign documents, speeches, etc.

We have no paper, and it is the intention, if possible, to organize a joint stock company, with a capital of not less than $5,000, and put it upon a paying basis. There is not a better opening in the State for a Liberal paper than there is in Champaign at this time. Two responsible men in Piatt County pledge 200 subscribers at $2 each, from that county.

J. G. Cannow, the Grant nominee for Congress from the Fortieth District, speaks here on the 26th inst.; General Oglesby on the 8th proximo.

Major Nelson will "sandwich" on the 6th prox., which will open the *Liberal* campaign in Champaign County.

The times are auspicious and the prospect brightens.

JOS. E. CONKLIN, President L. C.
I. H. HESS, Secretary.

Liberalism in Anderson County, Kansas.

GARNETT, Kan., July 23.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: This (Anderson) county has heretofore been considered the banner Republican county in Kansas, and the party was largely composed of original Republicans,—independent men, who would vote their sentiments if no other man did. The Democratic vote was always counted about 75. Since the nomination of Greeley, I estimate 400 votes for him out of 900. Grant men acknowledge 300 votes for Greeley. M.

A Greeley Orator at a Grant Meeting.

McGREGOR, Iowa, July 24.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: On the 22d inst., the Grant men of North McGregor concluded they would hold a ratification meeting. The Committeeman appointed to procure a speaker came down to Old Town. Dropping in at the *Age* office, he inquired where he could get an orator. Not knowing his particular desire, one of the attaches of that concern responded that "An orator was on hand." The Committeeman immediately engaged him. At 8 p. m., J. W. Howard, of Chicago, an old-line Democrat, addressed the meeting of North McGregor Grantites. Unfortunately, the speaker was on the wrong side. He made, as they say, an out-and-out Greeley speech. So they paid him nothing, and, by the light of a borrowed Greeley lamp, he walked a mile to his hotel.

Liberalism in Southern Iowa.

CHARITON, Lucas Co., Iowa, July 25.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Last night, the Hon. J. B. Grinnell fired the first gun in this place in behalf of Greeley and Brown. Not more than two hours' notice had been given of the meeting, and yet the Court House was filled to the extent of its capacity. I have not, in the last four years, seen so large and enthusiastic a meeting of any party on such short notice.

I tell you there is such an awakening in this part of the State for Horace Greeley that there is scarcely a county of the two southern tiers but what will give a majority for him.

Mr. Grinnell spoke for two hours. He invited discussion at the commencement of his remarks, but no one came forward to defend our Military President. CHEM.

The Mills County (Iowa) Journal—Liberalism in the Eighth Congressional District.

OFFICE OF THE MILLS COUNTY JOURNAL, GLENWOOD, July 24.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I have removed my office from Villisca to Glenwood, Mills County, where, with a better financial support and a wider field to work in, I will be able to do more efficient work for the Liberal cause. Just now the Grant organs are delighting their readers with the joyful announcement that "The Villisca *Journal*, the only Republican paper in Iowa which came out for Greeley, has failed and is dead." They are afraid to tell the truth, and seek comfort in falsehood. I shall issue here next week, and from that time forward will try to teach these "bull-pup" men that I, at least, am not dead, and that, instead of failing, I am on a better footing than ever.

The outlook politically is glorious. We shall carry, I think, every county in the Eighth Congressional District, save one. This county we are sure of. The leaven of righteousness [political] is working gradually. The corrupt bargainings of the County and Judicial District Rings is opening the eyes of good men every day, making them realize that there is no hope for Purity save in open revolt. Yours truly, C. W. SHERMAN.

Liberalism in Jo Daviess County, Ill.

JO DAVIESS, Ill., July 23.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: There will be a shaking among the dry bones of the Republicans in old Jo Daviess this fall. For some time I thought the show was poor for any exodus from the Administration ranks, but now I find a great many coming out, and some as good and ardent Republicans as any in the county, and men, too, who have held high positions in the party organization. There have been two attempts made within the last three years to break the Ring; but, owing to the close drawing of party lines, they have failed; but this fall we hope to succeed. D.

Liberalism at Mattoon.

MATTOON, Ill., July 24.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Major William E. Nelson, of Decatur, our Liberal candidate for Congress, addressed the people, in front of the Essex House, to-night. There had been no great display, no fireworks, no immense bills, no drumming up recruits from the country, but only a small poster announcing that he would address the people on this evening at 8 o'clock. The crowd assembled in front of the Essex House, and extended in a solid mass from that point to Broadway. It is safe to say that the number of attentive listeners was 1,000 persons.

Major Nelson's speech was able and convincing.

The boy who whistled to keep his courage up while passing a graveyard is nowhere compared to the Mattoon correspondents of the Grant papers in Chicago. Their articles are such gross exaggerations that they bring them into ridicule and contempt, and, if their names were signed to the articles, they would be objects of ridicule throughout the city. Liberal success here is assured.

JOHN CUNNINGHAM.

Liberalism at Nashville, Ill.

NASHVILLE, Ill., July 20.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The Liberals of Washington County to-day had a meeting to ratify the Liberal nominations. A large and enthusiastic crowd assembled and was addressed by Governor Koerner, Judge Bryan, and Colonel Kueffner. You may set it down that Washington County, heretofore strongly Republican, will be carried for the Liberal ticket by a handsome majority. W.

Congressional Convention in the Thirteenth Illinois District.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., July 25.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The call for a Congressional Convention in this (the Thirteenth) Congressional District has been changed from the 30th inst. to the 13th of August, at Lincoln, at 1 p. m. By order of the Committee.

T. F. MORRELL, Chairman.

On a Bull-Pup.

A bull-pup sat
On a costly mat,
In the White House down in Washington;
This bull-pup growled,
This bull-pup howled,
In the White House down in Washington.

This pup was fed,
And put to bed,
In the White House down in Washington;
It cost a pile,
To feed this vile—
This vile bull-pup in Washington.

This vile bull-pup,
His time is up,
His time is up in Washington
No more he'll bark,
And snap like a shark,
At the people down in Washington

For his master, he,
As we all shall see,
Will see little more of Washington;
He may keep his ranch,
Down at Long Branch,
And bid farewell to Washington.

He may tan his hides,
And take his rides,
But he need not ride in Washington;
His pup may growl,
His pup may howl,
But he'll howl in vain in Washington.

Cruelty to Animals.

ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY, 899 Wabash av., CHICAGO, July 25.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Will you permit me, through your columns, to ask parties who report cases of cruelty to animals, either through the post or by letter, to be sure and give some definite location where the offence is being committed, or else the name and residence of the offender. We cannot search a whole neighborhood for an offender, and indefinite reports will be passed by in the future. The best way is to send the complaint immediately to our office, to secure prompt attention. JAMES L. BRANSON, Agent.

THE INDIAN BORDER.

A Startling Category of Crime Committed by the Kiowas—The Government Feeding and Pampering the Assassins of Its Own Pioneers.

CHEYENNE AND ARRAPAHOE AGENCY, INDIAN TERRITORY, July 15, 1872.

To the Editor of the St. Louis Times:

While the good citizens of St. Louis are absorbed in the exciting work of the Presidential campaign, or the festivities of the summer season, events are occurring in this Territory and on its frontiers which should be known to civilized America. Every succeeding summer, from 1868 to the present, series of the most revolting outrages are being committed, with the utmost impunity, by a tribe of savages known as the Kiowa Indians,—not numbering, of themselves, three hundred "warriors"—as the cut-throats are generally designated. These Indians have their agency at Fort Sill, 75 miles south of this point, where they are fed and plentifully supplied with blankets, tobacco, &c., by the Government, and where, notwithstanding the garrison consists of the headquarters and from eight to ten companies of the Tenth United States Cavalry, they periodically return as if from the most peaceful pursuits. As instances of this, I will mention that in the summer of 1870, besides many depredations committed in Texas, the Kioway Indians, to the writer's own knowledge, were guilty of the following outrages, for which the Government of the United States has never thought it worth while to bring them to account:

They commenced the season by the abduction of Mrs. Field, in Texas, whose leg being broken while defending herself, they tied to a tree, scalped her alive, and left her to die in that mutilated condition. On the 29th of May they killed Joseph [illegible] at Osage Springs, between Camp Supply and the agency, while herding, and ran off the mules of Mr. Tracy's train. They then proceeded to the mail station on Bear Creek, between Camp Supply and Fort Dodge, and massacred three of its inmates—a sergeant and four men of the Third Infantry. About the same time they surprised three wood-choppers at Mulberry Creek, eight miles from Fort Dodge; one of the party escaped into the post, and the other two being driven into a little "dug-out" cabin, they [illegible] one through the chimney, and the remaining brave fellow, having written a pencil note, committed suicide rather than to fall into their hands. Returning from Fort Dodge and its vicinity to Camp Supply, about the 3d or 4th of June, they killed and scalped David Wortz, an employe of the post traders Lee and Reynolds, in sight of the post, and while looking for a stray mule.

"Little Heart," the Kioway Chief, when winter ended for the time his innocent amusement, exhibited at Fort Sill a pair of Remmington breech-loading pistols and a field-glass taken from the body of Wortz, and even boasted that while the latter was defending himself from the main party, who kept firing arrows, he, Little Heart, crept up behind him and shot him in the spine with a carbine. Two or three nights later this same Kioway Chief crept through the sentries during a thunder storm, into Camp Supply, with the boasted intention of killing an officer, and finding no lights in the quarters he contented himself with stealing alongside a tent where a Mexican employe and his little nephew slept, and placing the muzzle of his pistol against the wall of the tent, shot the sleeping man dead. Yet after this successful Kioway campaign, Little Heart and his cut throats returned to Fort Sill to be fed and kept snug with blankets at the country's expense, until a more just Providence smote the former down by a sudden death the following fall. The only shadow of retaliation the Government can claim is the mere arrest and imprisonment of Santanta, Satank, and Big Tree during General Sherman's visit to Fort Sill last summer, for murders done in Texas.

The events now occurring around us in this Territory prove that little heed is taken of such slight punishment on individual members of the tribe. The latest outrage by these Indians occurred a few days since. A large party of Kiowas recently started north on the war-path, and subsequently split up into three distinct parties, one to the northeast, toward the cattle trail, one toward the Fort Dodge and Supply road, and one returned to the neighborhood of Fort Sill. Only the first of these three parties has yet been heard from. They proceeded to Pond Creek, where the cattle trail crosses the Salt Fork of the Arkansas river, and where an enterprising pioneer, Mr. Soule, keeps a "ranche" or store for the large number of drovers constantly passing on the trail. Here in broad day-light the Kioways shot and scalped Mr. Soule's herder, a young white man only 20 years of age, and ran off nine horses. Some Osage Indians who were at the ranche at the time rode out to learn the cause of the firing. They soon returned and reported they had spoken to the Kioways. The report of the Osages was at first looked on with suspicion, but some Cheyenne Indians who had come in here within the last three or four days fully confirm the fact that the murder was committed by the Kiowas.

The Cheyennes say that there were five of their lodges in the main Kioway camp when the party from Soule's ranche returned. Six weeks since 120 mules, public property, were run off from Captain Moore, Sixth United States Infantry, between Camp Supply and Fort Dodge, and two soldiers of the Sixth Cavalry murdered while riding with despatches, between the same two posts, yet we hear nothing of retaliation, and doubtless, when next winter again puts a check on these barbarities, Government will, as heretofore, allow the Koways to rest in peace until the spring of 1873 once more allows them to resume their annual butchery. Here are enterprising frontiersmen and small parties of soldiers, the latter carrying out the orders of their superiors, butchered in cold blood, and the feelings of their bereaved relatives, still further outraged by the knowledge that the Government, which should be quick to avenge their deaths, only continues to pamper and support their assassins.

There is one more important phase to the Kioway trouble; they have been steadily influencing the Cheyennes to join them for the last three years, but owing to the severe retaliation visited on these Indians by General Custar and the Seventh Cavalry at Washita in the winter of 1868-69, they have not since been at war as a tribe, though many of their young men have been frequently recognized among Kioway raiding parties. If then the Government take no steps this coming winter to punish the Kioway Indians, an alliance of these two tribes appear inevitable to those who know them best.

THE CODE IN GEORGIA.

A Lively Card from Ex-Governor Brown.

From the Atlanta Constitution.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 17.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION: As Gen. Toombs has thought proper to appear again in print before the public while a personal issue was pending between him and me, I have a very simple reply for him. In his card dated the 11th instant, and published on the 16th, he refers to me as resorting to the usual dodge of a vulgar poltroon.

This man having been branded by me as an unscrupulous liar, fancied, perhaps, that he had sufficient courage to defend his personal honor, or, perhaps he thought he could safely play the role of the bully. Accepting, therefore, the position of the injured party, and feeling no little concern about my church relations, he sent a friend to me to inquire if I held myself amenable to the code of honor. I replied as follows:

Col. J. C. Nicholls entered my office on the morning of the 9th inst., and said, "I desire to see you a moment privately," when the following conversation occured:

Nicholls. I have come in behalf of Gen. Toombs to make an inquiry of you.

Brown. Well, sir I will hear you.

Nicholls. On account of your church relations, Gen. Toombs does not know whether you hold yourself amenable to the code, and while I admit this is an irregular proceeding, in behalf of Gen. Toombs I make the inquiry.

Brown. It seems to me, this course is extraordinary. Gen. Toombs has nothing to do with my church relations. If he desires to send me a communication, I am ready to receive it at any moment. I have conferred with a friend who does not reside in Atlanta, but I will telegraph him at once, and respond to a communication, if made, after referring it to him, without unreasonable delay. Are you Gen. Toombs' friend in this matter?

Nicholls. I am not, in that sense. I expect to have nothing whatever to do with the matter. I only come to make this inquiry, at Gen. Toombs' suggestion. He may desire a little time, as he will have to get a friend who resides out of the State, for he does not wish to complicate his friends in the State.

Brown. I shall not trouble persons out of the State. I have a friend in the State who will serve me.

Nicholls. I would like to know whether you hold yourself bound by the code?

Brown. Say to Gen. Toombs, distinctly that I am ready to receive any communication that he desires to send, and if I don't respond properly he knows his remedy.

Nicholls. What I have done in this instance is simple an act of friendship to Gen. Toombs, because he requested it. I expect no part in any unpleasant affair between you and him.

Brown. Say to Gen. Toombs I hold myself ready to give him any satisfaction which may be due him, or to which he is entitled as a gentleman.

This language is in Gen. Toombs' possession, in writing, over my own signature. To be certain that he received it as uttered, it was sent to him on the 10th, after he had left Atlanta, by the first express, to his home at Washington.

This code of honor gentleman left Atlanta the day after this language was uttered. He responds in *newspapers*. I leave the public to judge who is the poltroon, and whether Gen. Toombs preferred *newspaper* artillery to heavier metal. JOSEPH E. BROWN.

Eruptions of the Mountain Merapi.

In the evening of the 16th of April the volcano Merapi, in Java, which had been quiet since 1863, began to show signs of vigorous life. Streams of lava issued out of the mountain, and rushed furiously downward, buried whole villages in their fiery masses, filled up the ravines and deviated the course of rivers. The outburst was one of the most frightful ever known. It came so unlooked for that every one was surprised by it. A river in the neighborhood of the mountain was filled with lava to the depth of fifteen feet. All the trees on the banks (which are eighty feet high) have been consumed or scorched by the fearful heat. A great many human beings have perished together with their villages. Very little is yet known of the fate of those dwelling on the Merapi to a height of 6,000 feet, the mountain being inaccessible; the authorities, who endeavored to ascertain the nature of the working of the volcano, saw only smoke, ashes and glowing lava. Showers of ashes, stones and sand followed the casting out of the lava and caused dreadful devastation. At several places the sand and ashes lay from two to four feet deep, whereby great damage has been done to the coffee and other crops. At Solo and other places the ash and sand showers lasted three days, and it became so dark that lamps had to be lighted in the daytime in consequence. The volcanic outburst was accompanied by slight shocks of earthquake. It is said that thousands of Japanese have had to take flight after having lost their all; their villages had become uninhabitable, owing to most of the houses having fallen down. By last accounts two hundred dead bodies had been found on one side of the volcano. A woman who escaped brought news that her fellow villagers, one hundred and sixty in number, had perished.—*London Times.*

ECONOMICAL GIRLS.

Gus Finds an Economical Girl.

CONGRESS HALL, July 22.

My old statistician says there are just four of these beautiful sage-green dresses in Saratoga. Three, he says, are worn by very stylish young ladies, and one is worn by an old lady who has no business to be wearing it. Every time he sees one of those beautiful dresses he goes into an ecstacy of delight. He rubs his hands and says, "There comes the agony of Paris—$400, if it's a cent!"

When we look up it is a sage-green.

Yesterday one of the beautiful young ladies who wears a sage green took a ride over to the lake with my friend Gus. Gus has got good blood in him, but he isn't very "stampy." He always takes to expensive girls, and after getting interested in them they talk such expensive talk about camel's hair, velvet suits, and trips to Europe, that poor Gus gets frightened off. He comes up in my room and says he don't believe there is a girl in New York who don't cost her father $3,000 a year just for nice clothes. Then he buries his face in his hands and says, "O dear, there is no chance for a poor fellow on $5,000 a year!"

Yesterday Gus came into my room looking light and happy. His eyes fairly shone with the ecstasy of a blissful emotion.

"What is it Gus?" I asked.

"I've found her! she's here!" and then he stopped to catch his breath.

"Who's here?" I asked, thinking perhaps that Mrs. Woodhull or Susan B. Anthony had arrived.

"Why, the girl I've been looking for—sweet—young—stylish, and not expensive!"

"Lightning, Gus!" said I, putting on my glasses, "I'd like to see such a girl myself. Where is she?"

"We just came in from a ride—she's down in the parlor—a regular stunner, in sage green! and so economical!"

"Sage green—sage g-r-e-e-n." I muttered to myself, thinking of the $400 I saw a young lady pay for just such a dress; "how do you know she isn't expensive? How do you—?"

"Why, confound it!" broke in Gus, "I know it. I've been talking to her for three hours. She talked very economically, just like a sensible girl."

"What did she say?" I continued.

"Why, she said 'she was looking for a true man, a brave man and generous, with love in his heart, and with such a man she said she could be happy in a garret—yes, she said she could be happy in a garret with the man she loved.' Ha! ha!" and Gus whirled round twice and kicked the crown out of my best Dunlap hat in the excess of his mirth.

* * * * *

I made Gus take me right down for an introduction to his economical friend, and then I let him go off to change his coat for dinner.

Miss D. was pretty and stylish, too. She had on a love of a $75 hat and those pretty $18 laced gaiters, which the man makes under the Coleman House. Her dress was the richest *gros grain* sage green with *panier, watteau, polonaise*, and court train. It contained exactly 176 yards of $9 silk. On her pretty hands were six-button gaslight green kids, which lost themselves under point lace under-sleeves and over diamond bracelets. On her arm she carried a $1,500 camel's hair shawl.

"This is mother's, Mr. Perkins," she remarked. "I took it *in case of a rain*. I don't expect to have camel's hair and regular diamonds until I'm married. Mother's last words, when I left home, were: 'Now, Lizzie, don't be introduced to any foreigners, or lose your jewelry.'"

"Could'nt you be happy after you are married without camel's hair and diamonds?" I asked, taking her $75 pearl and point lace fan, and looking down at her point lace underskirt.

"Why, I hadn't thought much about it. That's just what your friend Motley and I were talking about. And such a nice long talk—"

"Then you and Gus have been discussing the love-in-a-cottage idea, have you?" I interrupted.

"Yes that was it; and he's so nice—"

"And didn't you say that you could live in a garret with a brave, handsome man, whom you loved dearly?"

"Yes I did say that. I don't care if I do blush. I said I could live happily in a garret with the man I loved—and I could—if—we could have a nice elevator and have our meals sent in from Delmonico's. Why those Paran Stevens $6,000 garret *suites* are just as cosy as they can be!"

* * * * *

This, alas! was the economical sweetness of my friend Gus, who could live in a $6,000 garret with the man she loved. These are the economical young ladies who come to Saratoga and deceive us poor fellows—who talk garret, get our *solitaires* and then come the elevator and lunch-from-Delmonico dodges on us. These, alas are the young ladies who gain our honest love just to steal our money for $400 sage green dresses with *watteaus* and *polonaises* all cut on the bias, or sell us. These are the dear creatures whom magnanimous fathers generously give away to us—saying, "Take her, Adolphus, and be happy—alas! if you can!"—*Eli Perkins in New York Commercial Advertiser.*

HORRORS IN MEXICO.

The Hideous Work of the Sociedad Terrible—Breaking Up a Formidable Gang of Outlaws from all Nations.

City of Mexico (July 16) Correspondence of the New York Sun.

Excitement prevails on account of the immense number of kidnappers, who demand heavy ransoms to restore the captured persons. All the available means of the Government are now employed to crush this business.

On Thursday, the 11th inst., Governor Montrel, accompanied by a large body of police, surrounded the Plazuel de San Lucas, and, in a pit under the ground floor, found Senor Cervantes, who had lately been kidnapped. Cervantes' face was bound up, with only his mouth and nose left clear for respiration.

The kidnappers had also gagged and filled his ears with wax, and allowed him but one egg daily for subsistence. Cervantes was captured in the night by five men while he was returning in a carriage with his family from the hotel to his residence.

A number of documents were found in the house, which confirm the existence of a secret society, composed of outlaws from all nations, with the title of "Italia Boja." The society is generally known, however, as the "Sociedad Terrible."

Three of the five kidnappers of Cervantes were arrested the same day—the Spaniards Ricardo Bello, aged 22 years, and Gumersindo Nunez, aged 18 years, and a Mexican named Jose Maria Orta, aged 25 years.

They confessed their guilt, and stated that the society was organized outside of the Republic of Mexico, and that the same gang had committed numerous similar acts. The three prisoners were put to death in San Lucas square the same evening in the presence of an immense concourse.

In the pocket of one of the prisoners was found a list of forty persons who were to be kidnapped. A rigorous warfare has been started against the organization, which is expected to destroy it.

The same band kidnapped a Frenchman named Bassot, and tore out his eyes and tongue. Bassot died while in their hands. Fifteen persons suspected of being members of the gang have lately been arrested.

The *Monitor* mentions sixteen recent cases of kidnapping, all of which were accompanied with horrible barbarities.

Brigham Young's Successor.

D. H. Smith, youngest son of the "Prophet" Joseph, is now in Salt Lake City, holding meetings on the subject of the succession. The *Tribune*, of that city, says:

This movement on the part of the Smith brothers is going to form a most important part in bringing about a final separation of church and state in this country, inasmuch as the question of successorship to Brigham Young is involved, and which we predict in advance is going to be the one which will wreck and split up into factions the Utah organization at the death of its leader. The question as to who will be the successor of Brigham Young is a perfect mystery to the Mormon people, and a stranger cannot elicit anything from any of them bearing upon the subject, and it looks more than singular that, at the present stage of the game, the lineal descendants of the original founder of Mormonism should now be in Salt Lake City laying claim to the control of the Mormon Church. That this subject is of the most vital importance to the public here was demonstrated by the crowded state of the Institute again last night, amongst whom was noticed not only a portion of the Smith family of the Brighamite persuasion, but the Private Secretary of Brigham Young himself, who was undoubtedly there in the interest of his master's kingdom, a fact which betrays how keenly the "Prophet" himself is interested in the mission of the Smiths to this country.

$500 Reward for a Hostile Indian in Texas.

The San Antonio (Texas) *Herald* publishes an advertisement which, without the signatures, reads as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby offer a reward of $500 gold, for the first hostile Indian captured within the limits of Mason County, Texas, by any person or persons from any county or place, without regard to age, sex, color, or previous condition of servitude, and delivered dead or alive at the Court House in Mason. Each one of us agreeing to pay, or to cause to be paid, the amount set opposite our respective names, three days after a duly empanelled jury of twelve disinterested citizens, shall have decided that the hostile Indian was actually captured in Mason County, and by what person or persons. Or we will pay the $500, gold, for the first hostile Indian pursued from Mason County and captured, dead or alive, by citizens of Mason County, in any of the counties adjoining Mason. The money to be paid to the person or persons who deliver the first hostile Indian, with proofs as above indicated, at the Court House in Mason, Texas, provided that said delivery and proofs be made within twelve months from the 4th of July, 1872."

HEAVY DIAMOND ROBBERY.

A Merchant Robbed of $10,000 Worth of Unset Stones in a New York Stage.

From the New York World, July 24.

It has long been known that the stages passing along Broadway are infested by a certain adroit class of female thieves who commit very many robberies, but the most daring exploit of the gang was performed yesterday. About one p. m. Mr. Jerome L. Babe, a wealthy diamond merchant, who arrived from England a fortnight back, got into a Fifth avenue stage at the New York Hotel to go to Wall street. In the left-hand breast pocket of his coat was a package containing diamonds that he had purchased for $8,000 in the rough in London, just from the South African diamond mines, and which had been cut for the New York market, making the aggregate value of the gems over $10,000 in gold. Mr. Babe took a seat in the lower left-hand corner of the vehicle, leaning his arm out of the window and holding a cane in his right hand. The stage passed along until it arrived opposite the City Hall, when Mr. Babe mechanically passed his hand over his pocket to assure himself of the safety of his treasure. To his consternation he missed the package, and on examining his coat he found that some thief had cut through the outer cloth and then clipped off pocket and diamonds together. A number of passengers had left on the route, and the only occupants of the stage when Mr. Babe discovered his loss were a lady and gentleman, whose names the victim, in his excitement, forgot to take. Mr. Babe rushed from the stage, procured a hack, and went straight to the Central Office, where, after conferring with Superintendent Kelso, he sought the services of Detective Elder, who, with Detective Farley, are working up the case. Mr. Babe offers a reward of $1,000 for the recovery of the property, which consists of the following stones: One package containing five diamonds, weighing eight carats; one package of ten diamonds, weighing ten carats; a third package of eight diamonds, weighing ten and one-fourth carats; another package of twenty-five diamonds, weighing eighteen and three-fourths carats; and a package of nineteen diamonds, weighing ten and one-fourth carats.

Kidnapping and Skull-Hunting.

An interesting and instructive conversation took place in the House of Lords recently, in reference to the most awful species of log-rolling which has probably ever been perpetrated. Lord Belmore, who until recently has been Governor of New South Wales, explained that an inquiry into the negro deportation business having been placed in the hands of a very experienced detective, well acquainted with the labor-traffic, he had reported that various means were resorted to in order to obtain possession of the natives, one being that, when the canoes came off to the ships to trade, the boats of the ship pulled between the canoes and the shore, and so prevented the natives escaping to the land. The detective further stated that it was the custom of the natives of those parts to obtain skulls of other natives as trophies of valor. The more skulls a chief obtained, the greater he was supposed to be. The white master shipped skull-hunters from the north, who were allowed by him to take the heads of the southern people, with whom they were always at war, and in consideration of this aid the white master was allowed to take men back. This used to be done in New Zealand many years ago.

The Secretary for the Colonies said that a considerable addition would be made to the squadron on the Australian station, with a view to checking these iniquitous proceedings. One vessel would be stationed at the Fiji Islands. He furthermore made the very encouraging observation that he did not see why the Government recently established by the white inhabitants there should not succeed, and suggested that Her Majesty's Government in the meantime ought to recognize it as a *de facto* one. This curiosity in administration was established by a handful of young Englishmen, the leader being a Mr. Burt, of Sidney, N. S. W., under a native King, about two years ago.

Bismarck's Travelling Arrangements.

Richelieu had finer guards and appointments than Louis XIII., and Bismarck's travelling arrangements appear to be on a more than royal scale of luxury and convenience. A correspondent writes:

"Some accommodating arrangements have been made for the use of Prince Bismarck's presentation carriage. It has the right to circulate freely all over the State railways and those belonging to all railway companies in every part of Germany, without any charge, and must be attached to any train and drawn up at any station indicated by the Prince or the Princess. The carriage is declared to be free from all control on the part of the railway officials. It depends entirely on the Bismarcks' will whether other persons besides their servants and suite shall be admitted, and in that case such passengers shall not be required to produce the tickets they may have taken. The carriage is so constructed that it can be made to run over any line of rails; and it is only in Elsass-Lorraine that some little difficulty will be met with, on account of the carriage being dangerously high for the tunnels."

The Most Dressed Bride in the World.

Pending the selection by the proper officials of a "lucky" day in October next for the marriage of the Emperor of China, the arrangements for the festival are, as concerns dresses at least, in a very forward state. So far back as the year 1869, the Province of Chekeang was privileged to receive an edict directing it to present for the occasion 3,350 pieces of silk goods, 400 catties of silk thread and embroidered velvet, and 1,800 pieces of fine cotton cloth. These were delivered in due course, and in response to subsequent orders the favored province has sent to Pekin 48,000 pieces of brocaded silk, 200 pieces of plain green silk, and 2,000 of what are referred to in the record as "silk articles of attire" for the household and guard of the Empress elect. Further, Chekeang has furnished 8,000 silk dresses and 800 pieces of plain silk for the reserve wardrobe of the imperial body guard, and 5,000 silk dresses and 500 pieces of plain green silk for the imperial chair-bearers and escort. It is true that the people of Chekeang, who furnish these supplies gratuitously, complain of the burden thrown upon them, and have even gone so far as to respectfully hint a doubt as to whether there was not a mistake in the estimate of the necessities of the imperial body guard and the matter of "reserve wardrobe."

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Dutcher's Lightning Fly Killer sweeps them off and clears the house speedily. Try it. Sold by dealers everywhere.

Burnett's Cocoaine, the peer of hair preparations—unrivalled as a dressing for the hair, and peculiarly adapted to its various conditions.

Costiveness, alone a great evil, leads to distressing and dangerous complications. Cure at once with Effervescing Crab Orchard Salts. E. E. SUIRE & CO., Cin., O. For sale by all druggists.

Best and Oldest Family Medicine.—Sanford's Liver Invigorator.—A purely vegetable cathartic and tonic—for dyspepsia, constipation, debility, sick headache, billious attacks, and all derangements of liver, stomach, and bowels. Ask your druggist for it. Beware of imitations.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.—This superb hair dye is the best in the world—perfectly harmless, reliable and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or disagreeable odor. The genuine Wm. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye produces immediately a splendid black or natural brown, leaves the hair clean, soft, beautiful; does not contain a particle of lead, or any injurious compound. Sold by all druggists. Factory, 16 Bond st., New York.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—FOR MYSELF AND WIFE, WITH A private family, where accommodations are first-class in every respect, or would rent an entire floor, if convenient to a good boarding-house or hotel. Address with full particulars, J. T. McAULEY, 325 Indiana-av.

BOARD—A LARGE AND WELL FURNISHED room with board, for a lady and little boy, east of Union Park and within two blocks of Madison st. Address O. C. H., Briggs House, city.

BOARD—BY A YOUNG LADY, WITH WELL furnished room, between Sixteenth and Twenty-sixth sts, and east of State st. Address K 14, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, TWO rooms ensuite, unfurnished, with first-class board in a private family on South Side, east of State and south of Sixteenth-sts. H 75, Tribune office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—RAILROAD OUTFIT CONsisting of tents, all sizes, tools, cars, T rail, blankets, and camp utensils. Inquire at 122 Market-st.

FOR SALE—A COMPLETE FILE OF THE Chicago Tribune since the fire. Address E 100, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—$200 WILL BUY A JULES JURGENsen gold hunting watch; also, some fine diamonds, very cheap. JAS. B. STOREY, Private Banker, 90 South Clinton st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD SECOND-HAND, MEDIum-size safe, very cheap for cash, at 152 South Water-st.

FOR SALE—CARPENTERS' FULL SETTS Butcher's chisels, $2.50. Other tools correspondingly cheap. WM. [illegible] W. WHEELER, 315 State st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A GOLD HUNTING-CASE watch (Appleton, Tracy & Co., Waltham) and gold chain. Good timekeeper. Address O 52, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—BEEF BLADDERS—A LARGE LOT beef bladders for sale cheap, at TURNER BROS.', 343 Twenty fourth-st., or at REID & SHEWELL'S City Slaughter-House, Chicago.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS DOUBLE-BARrel, breech loading shotgun, English manufacture. Apply at 408 West Adams st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

WE HAVE $75,000 WORTH OF NEW FURNIture to sell on easy monthly payments, in any quantity, cheap as any house in city. HOPE & CO., Rooms 3 and 4 370 State st.

PERSONAL.

TONY PASTOR'S LAST EVENING—LADY with pink dress and white jacket, please send address to D 51, Tribune office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHOICE SOUTH SIDE LOTS CORner of two boulevards: 162x219 feet to an 18-foot alley, southwest corner South Park and Oakwood Boulevards; only $170 per foot; easy terms. Vincennes av., southwest corner Oakwood Boulevard, 162x218 feet to an 18 foot alley; only $150 per foot; easy terms. Lake and Boulevard, between South Park Boulevard and Vincennes av., 272x156 feet to an 18 foot alley, price only $90 per foot. Easy terms. Will sell in lots of 100 feet, separately if desired. Oakwood is 100 feet wide, and is to be improved and beautified very soon, without expense to the property fronting on it. The above prices, being largely below the market (at least 25 per cent), will only be considered binding for thirty days. Whoever wishes a real bargain must strike at once. There is nothing south of the city so extremely low, or so certain to advance rapidly. The title of the above property is clear and beyond question. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 418 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS PROPERTY—40X150, northeast corner Lake and Wells-sts. 90x161 on Market-st., near Randolph. 100 feet on State-st., near Randolph. 74 feet on South Water-st. Terms, ¼ down, balance in ten years at 7 per cent. GEDDES & REID, 124 South Clark-st., Room 7.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV., EAST FRONT OF block, between Twentieth and Twenty-first-sts; unusually easy terms. GEDDES & REID, 124 South Clark-st., Room 7.

FOR SALE—WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—LARGE lot corner Desplaines. Terms, ¼ down, balance on long time at 7 per cent. GEDDES & REID, 124 South Clark-st., Room 7.

FOR SALE—A 2 STORY HOUSE, 24X80 FEET deep, cheap; 10 years' lease, with or without business—only few days; call and see. Inquire at 87 North Wells-st., FRED BECKER'S Cigar Store.

FOR SALE—$800, $250 CASH, WILL BUY A nice lot on Douglas place, 25x156 to 16 foot alley, balance 1, 2 and 3 years at 8 per cent. J. S. GOULD, 254 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—FINE GOTHIC COTTAGE and lot on West Adams st., near Hoyne; terms easy; rents for nearly 13 per cent of price. J. A. OWEN, owner, 135 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE AND TWO LOTS ON Loomis st., near Jefferson Park, between Madison and Monroe-sts. Inquire of S. F. ALLEN, 49 South Jefferson st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON FIFTY-FIRST AND Bound-sts., from $400 to $900 each, on easy terms; no money required down if improved immediately. JOHN F. STARR, Room 2, 47 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE GROVE LOT OF 50 OR 100 x200 feet, south front on Union av, close to cars, school, etc. at a decided bargain. JOS. B. CHANDLER, 369 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, 454 AND 456 MILwaukee-av., and 18 and 20 Cornelia-st., two fronts, 50 feet each, store and four tenement houses all well rented; also, house and lot No. 121 South Desplaines-st.; or will exchange for vacant property. Apply or address L. B. WALKER & CO., 67 and 69 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL NEW COTTAGES ON West Side; easy terms. R. KENNEDY & CO., 79 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON ALL THE STREETS between Twenty third and Thirty-ninth sts., and between State and Wallace. All out of fire limits. Perfect titles, warrantee deeds. A very small payment down, 5 years at 6 per cent. ALBERT CRANE, 372 Wabash-av. No agency business.

FOR SALE—THE BUILDING NOW OCCUPIED by the Weber Furniture Company, corner Clark and Jackson-sts; must be removed. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, ON terms to suit, 8 new houses and 100 lots fronting Western av, Polk, Taylor and Campbell avs. Water all complete. 100 feet front on VanBuren, corner of Sherman-st. 100 feet front on corner of Jefferson and DeKoven-sts. 62 feet front on Polk, east of Halsted st. Inquire on premises or at 125 South Clark-st, in bank.

FOR SALE—40X180 FEET, TO 20 FOOT ALLEY, Ellis-av., 200 feet north of Egan-av. Thirty-ninth-st.; cheap; fine building lot. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—NEW COTTAGES FOR SALE ON 5 years' time, monthly payments, interest six per cent. Water on premises, and convenient to cars, on Thirty-second-st., east of Wallace-st. Apply to FRED P. FISHER, No. 70 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—150X125 FEET ON PRAIRIE-AV., near Thirty-seventh st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and La Salle sts.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—A NEW 2 STORY house, 11 rooms, double parlors, marble mantel and carriage-house and stable; will be finished by Aug. 1, with a long lease at only $50 per annum, in a first-class neighborhood, for $2,000. Inquire on premises, corner of Thirtieth and Butterfield sts, two blocks from State-st cars, or 369 Butterfield-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—AT HINSDALE—Houses, lots, and farms; houses on monthly payments; lots on all time, and money furnished to build with; the highest land, and cheapest, and the best railroad accommodations of any suburb of Chicago. 504 State-st., O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—7 ACRES AT CORNELL, AND 5 acres near South Chicago, very cheap. JOS. B. CHANDLER, 369 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—FINE BRICK HOUSE, EAST front, corner Thirty second-st, for $5,000; all modern improvements. One for $8,000. These are very finely finished, and are cheap. GEO. H. HESS, 3 corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—CHOICE ACRE PROPERTY IN the South and West Divisions, near city limits; very cheap. GEO. V. BYRD, 385 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES IN SECTION 34, 40, 13, near line of St. Paul, also Pacific Railroad. A bargain. GEO. V. BYRD, 385 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—AT MAPLEWOOD—ADJOINING old city limits—4 miles from Court House—Accessible by steam cars—Commutation fare 6¼ cents. Large frontage on Humboldt Boulevard, Fullerton, and Western-avs. Trees have been set out over the entire property, sidewalks have been laid, artesian well, superior to any other in this vicinity, flowing at the rate of 350 gallons per minute, of pure water, equal in every respect to that of Lake Michigan. Purchasers of these lots should buy now, while at the same time the property is rapidly enhancing in value by the city improvements which will soon reach this vicinity. Lots for sale on easy payments. No cash payment required of parties making improvements. WING & FARLIN, No. 68 East Madison st., corner of State, Room 4.

FOR SALE—A RARE BARGAIN—AT NORwood Park. Lots on Circle-av., east front, over 200 feet in depth, at only $10 per foot. Terms easy. Very little cash required. Must be sold. J. WINSHIP, 25 West Lake-st., Room 7.

FOR SALE—50X200 FEET FRONTING CENtral Park, near Park-av., at a decided bargain. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle sts.

FOR SALE—4 HOUSES AND LOTS AT OAK Park, 3 houses and lots at Austin—the houses are all new, just finished, and will be sold at bargains on very easy terms. Also 40 lots in Austin and Oak Park; 40 acres at Oak Park. Lots Nos. 1176 and 1178 Indiana-av. HOLLY & ALLEN, 21 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—NORTH 134 ACRES E ½ SE ¼ 15, 39, 13, on Barrypoint Road, west of Central Park; also, 1,500 feet on Clark Station Road, Indiana on Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Railroad. One hour from Madison-st. WM. GARNETT, 369 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—TEN ACRES CORNER STATE AND Eighty third, extending across Wabash and Michigan-avs. to Indiana-av., giving 1,750 feet of frontage. WM. GARNETT, 369 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—NEAR JUNCTION OF THE CHIcago & Pacific, and the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 61 acres, at a bargain. SAYLES & WALKER, 47 Central Union Block.

FOR SALE—TEN ANNUAL PAYMENTS, 6 PER cent interest, 500 lots at South Englewood. SISSON & NEWMAN, Room 5, 70 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, WITH SOME IMPROVEments, a very choice grove lot, on Greenwood-av., Kenwood, between Forty-fifth and Forty sixth-sts., 100x200 feet to 20 foot alley. Inquire of the owner on the premises, or of bookkeeper, 56 to 70 North Jefferson-st.

FOR SALE—BY N. F. MERRILL & CO., 123 West Washington st.
10 large lots at Lawndale.
6 large lots at Englewood.
10 acres in South Chicago.
5 acres on Twelfth-st., near Douglas Park, all on easy terms.
Also several houses and lots.

FOR SALE—I WILL SELL CHOICE LOTS IN North Evanston, West Evanston, Lake Grove, or Glencoe at low figures for monthly payments, and from parties who will build I will require no payment but interest (8 per cent) for five years, and will furnish some money if necessary. I will also rent to the party building, a house until his own is ready for occupation. Take notice, I sell no lands or houses but my own, and, therefore, have no commissions to make, and cannot be undersold. C. E. BROWNE, 34 South Canal-st., Room 11, or Evanston.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—TWO HOUSES AND lots, very near horse and steam cars, water, gas, mantels, at Oakland; $3,800, $500 cash, balance monthly payments. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—160 ACRES OF choice improved land, 2½ miles from Streator, Ill., half a mile from railroad; underlaid with a vein of best coal 4½ feet thick. Farm has good buildings, and is a rare chance for a speculation. Can be bought at $75 per acre part on time. Apply to O. N. HARWOOD, or W. S. GATES, Streator, Ill.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE FOR CASH—A small farm of 46 acres in Central Illinois; house, barn, orchard, well, cistern, etc. R. KENNEDY & CO., 79 West Madison st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—FROM OWNERS, ONE OR MORE pieces of property on East or West Madison-st, to sell at a bargain. Address E 72, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—A COTTAGE, thirty minutes' from Madison st. bridge. State terms and location T 76, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—A SPLENDID STOCK FARM of 260 acres. Price $7,000. Will exchange for good city property and pay $5,000 to $10,000 cash difference. Also have a number of small farms to exchange. P. A. BROWN, Real Estate Agent, 373 Wabash-av.

TO EXCHANGE FOR CHICAGO PROPERTY, 720 acres of land in Iowa. 118 acres choice farm near Cleveland, Ohio. One-half the celebrated Cincinnati Peach farm at Benton Harbor. WM. GARNETT, 369 Wabash av.

TO EXCHANGE—PROPERTY IN CHICAGO and dry goods and cash for Iowa and Kansas lands, improved and unimproved. Address C 23, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A HOUSE AND lot in Madison, Wis., for good unimproved lands in Iowa or Minnesota; lands not to exceed in price $2 to $3 per acre. This house is 10 minutes' walk from the Capitol, in one of the finest parts of the city; has 8 rooms, besides kitchen and pantry; large barn, hennery, well, and cistern, grapes, fruit and shade trees, etc. For further particulars address Drawer 65, Madison, Wis.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A CIGAR AND TObacco stand in Court House Square, best place in the city.

PARTNER WANTED—EITHER SILENT OR active, with $15,000 cash, in the stationery business, already established. None but those having the above amount and mean business need apply. Address P 51, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH A FEW THOUsand dollars, to join the advertiser in a manufacturing business at which $10,000 per annum can be cleared. Business legitimate. References exchanged. Apply, after 5 p. m., at 190 West Jackson-st.

PARTNER WANTED—A GOOD BUSINESS man, having a moderate capital, with some financial facilities, is desirous of connecting himself with a house doing a safe and profitable business now or in the fall as junior partner, where his services and knowledge of the Eastern markets could be turned into account; iron and metals preferred. Best references given and required. Address F. R. S., Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—TO TAKE ONE THIRD or one half interest in a well-established wholesale furniture manufacturing business. Now doing a safe, permanent business. Has been established 5 years. Object: To enlarge trade. Capital required from $4,000 to $6,000. Address, for particulars, A. J. McNEIL, Mattoon, Ill.

PARTNER WANTED—TO TAKE ONE-THIRD interest in a manufacturing business under patent. Is now doing well. Profits each month from 10 to 100 per cent. We wish to enlarge. Address T 17, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $5,000, TO TAKE an interest in a planing-mill and sash door and blind factory doing a good business. Address Z 17, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—CHEAP, 3 STORY DWELLING 1380 Michigan-av., corner Thirty sixth st.—$600; possession at once. Apply at 1386 Michigan-av., or Room 9, 166 Madison-st. H. O. STONE.

TO RENT—FIFTH STORY OF THE BUILDing 144 and 146 Madison st.; all in one room, 40 by 75 feet; suitable for a lodge room. H. O. STONE, 146 Madison-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE OF 13 ROOMS; FURNIture nearly new, for sale very cheap if taken immediately; the reason must leave the city. Apply on premises, No. 178 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—BY F. O. MOSBY, 116 WEST MADIson st., No. 1241 Prairie-av., 2-story and basement; furnace range; brick barn.

TO RENT—A COTTAGE HOUSE BETWEEN Kansas and Throop sts., 5 rooms furnished and summer kitchen. Apply No. 4 Kansas st., between Twelfth and Taylor.

TO RENT—COMPLETELY FURNISHED TWO-story and basement house. Also, good stable. Inquire at the house, 528 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—VERY NEAT TWO STORY HOUSE of ten rooms on Twenty-sixth-st., near Prairie av. Applicants must furnish good references. P. A. BROWN, Real Estate Agent, 373 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—A PLEASANT FRONT PARLOR furnished or unfurnished, with use of gas, on Cottage Grove-av., between Twenty ninth and Thirtieth-sts. Address E 104, Tribune office.

TO RENT—LARGE, WELL FURNISHED front room, with closet, with or without board, for gentleman. Also, a barn large enough for three horses and buggy. At 324 West Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—THREE FURNISHED ROOMS suitable for one or two gentlemen each; each room to rent separately. Apply at 90 North Sedgwick-st.

TO RENT—FIVE ROOMS NICELY FURnished complete, suitable for housekeeping; cars pass the door. 362 Division st.

TO RENT—267 WEST JACKSON-ST.—ONE large front room, well furnished, convenient to day board.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS for gentlemen. 248 Calumet av.

TO RENT—PART OF COTTAGE, A BRICK basement of six rooms; terms reasonable; convenient to horse cars; good neighborhood; near Union Park. Inquire at 185 West Lake st.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED BEDROOM with gas and closet, suitable for one or two gentlemen. References required. 1080 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—EXCELLENT ROOMS, NEWLY furnished, with or without first class board; also, a fine suite of rooms for housekeeping, at the Neveda Hotel, 177 East Twenty first-st. A first-class laundry attached.

TO RENT—TWO LARGE FURNISHED ROOMS with or without board. Inquire at 187 West Washington st., between Halsted and Green-sts.

TO RENT—3 ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR FOR a small family. No. 295 South Halsted-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—THE SECOND AND THIRD STOries of 63 and 65 West Washington-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

TO RENT—OFFICE 163 WEST WASHINGTON-st., now occupied by R. C. Cole & Co., as we shall remove to Otis Block, corner LaSalle and Madison-sts, August 1.

TO RENT—OFFICES OPPOSITE BOARD OF Trade, cheap, in suites, 144 and 146 Madison st.; all modern improvements; 5 and 10 year leases preferred. Inquire of H. O. STONE, 144 and 146 Madison-st.

TO RENT—PART OF STORE AND BASEMENT, No. 185 West Lake st. Terms reasonable.

TO RENT—TWO DESK-ROOMS, CHEAPEST and largest in the city. Apply at office OUR BOYS, No. 58 South Canal-st., on Saturday, between 2 and 4 p. m.

TO RENT—A GOOD LIGHT BASEMENT, suitable for any business. Inquire at premises, 167 North Wells st.

TO RENT—THE STORE 1384½ STATE-ST. Apply to PECKHAM & BROWN, 476 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FIRST CLASS BRICK STORE, 22X80, in the rail-road town of Nashua, Chickasaw Co., Iowa. Address C. A. GREELEY, Nashua, Iowa.

TO RENT—BEAUTIFUL STORES, OFFICES and basement, in new marble front, State-st, near Van Buren. C. S. WALLER, 359 State-st, Room 8.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A GENTEELLY FURnished cottage, either on West Adams, Monroe, or Washington sts., or nice place in some suburban town within a radius of 15 miles from city; only self and wife in family. Address B 54, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A BUILDING ON THE river; must be at least 30x100 feet or 50x80 feet; the nearer to Rush st bridge the better, and four stories high, to be used for manufacturing alcohol, spirits etc. for which a liberal rent will be paid; or will lease a building to be put up so located. Address J. C. & CO., care National Bank of Illinois.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A GENTLEMAN, bringing the best of references, a furnished room in a private family south of Twelfth-st. Address X. 13, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL UNFURnished house, South or West side, or on line of I. C. R. R. Address, stating price, S., care Hall, Kimbark & Co.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GOOD CHANCE—A BOARDING HOUSE AND saloon attached, with complete fixtures. Rent low. Inquire at No. 170 South Desplaines st.

A WHOLE OR HALF INTEREST FOR SALE—in a first class hotel in Marseilles, Ill., 77 miles west from Chicago, on C. R. I. & P. railroad; good reasons for selling. Address Lock Box 17, Marseilles, Ill.

A CORNER GROCERY DOING A GOOD BUSIness for sale cheap for cash. Apply at No. 585 corner Wright and Jefferson sts.

A WELL-ESTABLISHED BOOK, WALL PAPER, and stationery store for sale. Inquire of HADLEY BROS., Chicago, or write to ROBERT DENT, in their care.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE IN A SMART TOWN in Illinois; salesroom and wareroom, commodious and will be leased from 1 to 5 years. Reason for selling, too much other business. Inquire of E. BURNHAM & SON, wholesale druggists, 157 and 159 Canal st., Chicago.

FOR SALE OR RENT—HOTEL WITH 100 rooms, well furnished; bar, billiard room, &c. Address HOTEL, 254 East Water-st., Milwaukee.

FIRST CLASS SALOON FOR SALE. 365 WEST Madison-st.

ONE OF THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED VINegar Works in the city for sale. The business will pay a profit of $6,000 per year. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Inquire in rear of 644 Hubbard st.

STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A PAPERHANGing store in a very desirable business location, doing an excellent business, running for six years and very cheap; rent very moderate. MRS. KIES, 147 West Randolph-st.

THE BEST CHANCE YET—$550 WILL BUY the lease, stock and fixtures of a store in best location. Stock invoices over $700. Must be sold this morning. T. C. LAMB, 127 Washington-st.

THE UNDIVIDED ONE-HALF OF THE steam saw mill at Burdick station on the L. S. & M. S. Railroad, forty-seven miles from Chicago, for sale. Plenty of good timber near the mill. A good chance for any one that wants to engage in lumbering. For further particulars address J. M. BEDELLE, Burdick, Porter County, Ind.

$500 BUYS MY HALF INTEREST IN $1,000 stock; business clearing the amount monthly; no bonus. 96 West Washington st. Room 4.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

14 NORTH GREEN-ST.—NO. 1 TABLE BOARD, $4 per week. Board and lodging from $5 to $7, according to room.

24 BISHOP COURT, 1 BLOCK EAST OF UNion Park. Large, pleasant parlor, furnished. Also room for two gentlemen. House all modern improvements.

50 SOUTH MAY-ST., BETWEEN MADISON and Washington, one furnished room with board, suitable for two gentlemen or gentleman and wife; bath, hot and cold water.

76 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—NICE LARGE AIRY rooms, with spring beds and first-class board, at $5 and $6 per week; day board, $3.50.

76 WEST MONROE-ST.—BOARD AND LODGing at $5 per week; good table and home comforts.

82 ASHLAND-AV., A FEW DOORS FROM Madison, will be opened August 1 for boarders. Apply at the house.

122 THROOP-ST.—ONE FURNISHED FRONT room suitable for two gentlemen, with board. Pleasantly located and convenient to horse cars.

143 NORTH MORGAN-ST.—WANTED, 3 OR 4 respectable young men to board.

156 WEST LAKE-ST.—WEBER HOUSE—First class board at from $6 to $10 per week. Day board, $5. Transient, $2.

363 LAKE-ST., CORNER OF ANN-ST.—Large furnished room, with closet, for gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen. Location pleasant. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

375 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—AN ELEgant suite of front rooms, with large closet, wash room, hot and cold water, and gas, will be rented either together or separate, with board.

433 WEST JACKSON-ST.—TWO ROOMS, with good board, very pleasantly situated, only one block from street cars.

457 WEST JACKSON-ST.—VERY PLEASANT accommodations for two gentlemen boarders, one block from street cars and park.

607 WEST MADISON-ST., ONE BLOCK from Union Park—Pleasant rooms and first-class board for a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen; terms moderate.

617 WEST MONROE-ST.—A PLEASANT furnished room, with alcove and closet, to rent with board; brick house with modern improvements.

661 WEST MONROE-ST.—A NICE ROOM, suitable for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen, with board at reasonable rates. Reference required.

711 WEST MADISON-ST.—PLEASANT front parlor and bedroom, nicely furnished, with board, for two gentlemen, in a private family. Terms reasonable.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH BOARD, A FEW doors from Madison, near Union Park; charges reasonable. Address R 72, Tribune Branch office.

UNION PARK HOTEL—321 WEST MADISON-st.—Elegant rooms, with first class board, at reasonable rates.

South Side.

135 TWENTY-NINTH-ST.—PLEASANT front suite of rooms, either furnished or unfurnished with or without board; also 2 back rooms.

548 WABASH-AV.—TWO LARGE, WELL furnished rooms, and one smaller, to rent, with board.

550 WABASH-AV.—A VERY DESIRABLE front alcove room, also single room, with board, gas, bath, &c. Day boarders wanted.

751 WABASH-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURnished front suite for gentleman and wife; accommodations first-class. Day boarders taken.

809 WABASH-AV.—FRONT AND BACK parlor; also, large front and single rooms, with first-class board.

884 INDIANA-AV.—A FEW YOUNG MEN can be accommodated with furnished rooms and board, upon reasonable terms. Location very pleasant and convenient to business.

1200 PRAIRIE-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS, with board; references exchanged.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED. FEE AFter decree; scandal avoided; nine years' practice in the Courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1037.

DIVORCES WITHOUT NEWSPAPER NOTICE. All law business done. NEWELL PRATT, State and United States Attorney, 404 South Clark-st.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED WITHOUT unnecessary process. Fee after decree. Scandals avoided. Address P. O. Drawer 532 Chicago, Ill.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS FOR SALE AND to rent. Repairing and tuning promptly attended to. Extra German buckskin for covering hammers. Also, agents for the celebrated Chicago Piano Factory, 319 East Randolph-st., by J. PALSTON.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPER—MUST UNDERstand the wholesale liquor business. Address L, care Carrier No. 37.

WANTED—TWO EXPERIENCED TEA SALESmen for city trade. Address with reference, care Carrier 11.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS, HONEST AND trustworthy German dry goods salesman. Good wages and steady employment for the right man. No other need apply. 758 South Halsted st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS BOOKKEEPER in a retail grocery house, also to do the green fruit and vegetable buying. Address, "Q & Co." care of Carrier 37.

Trades.

WANTED—WEAVERS—AT OUR WOOLLEN mills, Dayton LaSalle County, Ill. Apply, by letter, to the undersigned, J. GREEN & CO.

WANTED—SIX FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGE trimmers at once, by STUDEBAKER BROS. Manufacturing Company, South Bend, Ind. Good wages and steady employment given.

WANTED—A GOOD SHIRT-CUTTER—TO such a one a good salary will be paid. Address, for five days, Z 12, Tribune Office.

WANTED—A COMPETENT MAN TO TAKE charge of a bread and cake bakery in the country. Apply, between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock to C. L. WOOLMAN & CO., corner of Canal and Adams sts.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, 1 GOOD FRAME makers; 1 first-class scroll-sawyer. Apply at Northwestern Planing Mill, Nos. 75 to 87 West Chicago-av.

WANTED—GERMAN CARPENTERS TO handle timber, and good framers; also, competent man as foreman. Apply at southwest corner of Wabash-av and South Water.

WANTED—1 GOOD ORNAMENTAL JAPANner and 4 plain Japanners, at 47 Meridian-st. C. FLAUNDER'S Japannery.

WANTED—CARRIAGE PAINTER; 77 DOUGlas place.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BAKER AT THE St. James Hotel.

WANTED—10 GOOD TINNERS, AT J. W. ATKINSON'S, 157 Fourth-av. Call before 9 o'clock.

WANTED—BOY WHO HAS WORKED AT GAS fitting at 85 Market-st., basement.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—A GOOD TEAMSTER AT NO. 2 West Lake-st.

WANTED—COACHMAN; MUST BE A SCANdinavian, unmarried, and have had experience. Apply to E. SCHERMERHORN, at Hamlin, Hale & Co.'s, 31 and 33 South Canal-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—BRICKYARD HELP, 1 MOULDER, 1 pit shoveler, 2 truckers, and 2 bank men; liberal wages and steady work for the season. Call between 10 and 12 o'clock, at 106 South Clinton st. JOSEPH M. LYONS, Agent.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR EMPLOYment to call on KIMBALL & CO., 169 West Madison-st.—business legitimate—pays better than wages.

WANTED—ABLE BODIED LABORERS AT White lead works Fifteenth-st.

WANTED—TWO NO. 1 MEN ON FARM NEAR city. C. H. BECKWITH & CO., 140 Michigan av.

WANTED—1,400 MEN FOR THE NORTHWESTern Railroad. Graders, choppers, and stationmen. Wages $2.25 per day. Also, men to cut ties at 20 cents apiece. Splendid chance for all. Party leaves with the men to-night. Full particulars at the office of the Menomonee Extension Northwestern Railroad. No. 20 North Canal-st.

WANTED—ADVERTISING CANVASSERS—A few first-class men Directory men preferred. Address C 89, Tribune office.

WANTED—200 RAILROAD LABORERS—PAY, $2.25 to $2.50 per day. Company pay fare, and board furnished to the work. Also 60 saw mill hands; $26 to $36 per month and board; free fare. 15 men and 50 teams for city work. Apply to SNELL & SHAW, 23 West Madison-st., and 23 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—TO GO OUT TO-DAY 25 GOOD LAborers, steady work. Also, 5 masons. Call early at 127 West Washington-st., Room 3.

WANTED—THIS DAY 200 RAILROAD LABORers for the Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw Road; wages $2.25 per day; board, $4 to $4.50; fare and board furnished to the work. Plenty of station work at 25 and 30 cents per yard. Also, 100 to work in sawmills, brick yards, &c. Apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 101 South Canal-st., up stairs.

WANTED—GRADERS AND ROCKMEN FOR Northwestern Railroad; wages from $2 to $2.40 per day; leave sure to-day. Also farm and brickyard men; wages $2, board $3.50, near the city. Apply early. ANGELL & COAKER, 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—500 MEN TO LEAVE TO-NIGHT with the foreman for the Menomonee Railroad; high wages paid; plenty of station work; free fares and no fees. 73 West Kinzie-st. and 53 West Randolph.

WANTED—100 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR Illinois, on gravel train; wages $2 per day; also 15 sawmill hands at $35 per month, and board; free fare. Apply at Room 1, 33 West Washington-st.

WANTED—TWO GOOD MEN TO WORK AT haying, to go to Dyer, Ind. Inquire at 140 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A BOY 13 OR 14 YEARS OLD TO ATtend store; reference required. 108 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS COOK, WASHER, and ironer, in a small private family; German, Swede, or Norwegian preferred. Call at 100 East Randolph, Room 3, Friday and Saturday, between 1 and 5 p. m.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family. Call at 142 North Hoyne-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND ironer. Apply at 148 Calumet-av., between 10 a. m. and 4 p. m.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family. Call 114 South Green st. for two days.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework, German or Swede preferred. Apply this morning at No. 20 South Green-st.

WANTED—TWO SCRUB-GIRLS—APPLY AT Continental Hotel, State st. and Eldridge court.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL, TO GO A SHORT distance in the country, and wait on table and do light work around the house; a good place for the right person. Call at 140 Michigan av., between 2 and 6 p. m.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL, WHO UNDERstands cooking, washing, and ironing. Apply Saturday, at 740 Michigan av. Good wages.

WANTED—GIRL, AT 1227 WABASH-AV.

WANTED—GOOD COOK; $5 TO A COMPEtent and steady girl, at 459 Burnside st., near Twenty-ninth, and one block west of State st.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL ACCUSTOMED TO the care of children. Apply at 75 Calumet-av.

WANTED—10 GIRLS TO WORK IN CHEMical works. Apply immediately at STAR CHEMICAL WORKS, 369 and 371 West Madison st.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. Must come well recommended. Apply at 152 South Sangamon-st.

WANTED—A GOOD, COMPETENT GIRL TO do cooking and general housework in a small family. Good wages paid. Apply at 107 Throop st., West Side.

WANTED—IN A SMALL FAMILY (HAVING A Swede cook), a neat and experienced Swede or Norwegian second girl. 323 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GIRL, OR A MIDDLE-AGED lady to do housework; two in family; to those who will want a nice home and good wages paid. Call for two days 15 Butterfield-st.

WANTED—AT 248 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., A good competent girl for kitchen work.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO HOUSEWORK; good wages will be paid. JOHN HARVEY, 86 Grant-place.

WANTED—TWO GOOD GIRLS IN A RESTAUrant immediately; no night work. 348½ State-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A FIRST-class boarding house; first-class wages will be given. 120 South Jefferson-st.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL TO DO SECOND WORK and wait on table; good wages; references required. 661 West Monroe st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO GENeral housework in a small family. Call at 14 and 16 East Madison-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND iron, at 228 Calumet av.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL FROM 12 TO 15 AS nurse. Apply at 1112 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork, four in the family; wages, $3.50. Apply in forenoon 1041 Wabash-av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—YOUNG LADY TO FOLD CIRCUlars for about 10 days. Apply at Prussing's Vinegar Works, 337, 339, and 341 State st.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL AS NURSE AND to make himself generally useful. A good home is offered to a neat tidy girl who knows how to appreciate it, by applying to 21 North Carpenter-st.

WANTED—A NEAT NURSE GIRL. GOOD wages and good home. Apply at once to 19 South Leavitt corner West Washington st.

WANTED—GOOD IRONERS AND WASHERS at Crescent Laundry, 361 West Madison-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A SMALL BLACK-AND-TAN DOG, about 11 o'clock yesterday, from 123 Fourth-av. Answers to the name of "Lydia." Taken by two ladies dressed in linen suits. A reward of $100 will be paid for the return of the dog, and no questions asked. MISS LOTTA WHITNEY.

LOST—A PROMISSORY NOTE FOR $100, DATED July 17, 1872, signed by C. A. Petersen, and J. Z. Alstrop. All persons are cautioned not to receive the same. F. L. PETERSON.

LOST—WEDNESDAY THE 24TH, A CHILD'S breast-pin marked Eddie, enamelled. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it with Bookkeeper, Tribune office.

LOST—$20 REWARD—A GENTLEMAN'S POCKet-book containing about $40 in money and a Post-office order for $15, either at Globe Theatre Thursday night or between it and Reuben on Washington or Madison-sts. J. C. BIGELOW, 464 South State st.

LOST OR STOLEN—A SMALL FEMALE DOG. Answers to name of Lydia. Any one returning it to No. 123 Fourth-av. will receive a reward of $25. LOTTIE WHITNEY.

LOST—LAST THURSDAY AFTERNOON A large Newfoundland dog; wears leather collar and has white spot on breast and on both front feet. The finder will be suitably rewarded at 753 South Halsted-st.

FOUND—IN FRONT OF STORE NO. 830 HUBbard st., on Wednesday, July 24, a bay horse hitched to a box sulky. Owner can have same by paying charges, upon applying to A. O. OBER, No. 820 Hubbard-st.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—ON THE NIGHT OF the 2d inst. one bay horse; had three white feet and star on forehead; black mane and tail. Also bay mare with white mane; has sore eye. Any information which will lead to their recovery will be handsomely rewarded. I. D. FOX, 8 North Jefferson-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A NO. 1 CIGARS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. Call and try them. FRED BECKER, 87 North Wells st.

CASH PAID FOR SECOND-HAND WATCHES of all descriptions; diamonds, jewelry, old gold, silver, musical and other instruments, guns, pistols, clothing, and all goods of value, or will loan money on all the above goods. J. C. BARTLETT, Pawnbroker, 203 East Madison-st., burnt district.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, 564 State-st.

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY WANTED—I WANT to rent, furnished or unfurnished, in some good town where the business will pay, or will purchase, if terms easy. Address J. W. HOLMES, Oskaloosa, Iowa.

WANTED—TO INVEST $200 TO $4,000, IN some safe good business as partner or otherwise. Address T 53, Tribune office.

$30 A MONTH—FOR SALE—HOUSE AND lot, 441 Second-st. J. B. McKOWN, Evening Post job rooms, Hubbard court and Michigan-av.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A SMALL SIZED DERrick, made by H. N. Sevitts; complete and nearly new; at lakeshore, North Side, foot of Erie-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARried man who is not afraid to work; has an extensive acquaintance in Kansas, Colorado, and New Mexico; would prefer a place in some wholesale house, either in the book and stationery, boots and shoes, or grocery business; would not object to an offer from a good retail house where trade is active; with a trial he would be sure to please; the best of references furnished. Address T, Clifton House, corner Washington and Halsted sts.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN of long experience, as bookkeeper, cashier, and general confidential man; references, present employers. Address C H CLARK, 721 State st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS TRAVELLING salesman or drummer for a grocery, cutlery, or tobacco house; have had 10 years' experience; would like to go West. Address DRUMMER, St. James Hotel, Chicago.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, to learn some good trade, moulder or machinist preferred. Address Q 87, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SCANDINAVIAN as coachman; has good experience and references. Address C C, 11 Milwaukee-av.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIenced young man as waiter. Address E 92, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A FRENCH BOY 17 years of age wants a situation as teacher or performer of music. Is proficient with the violin and piano. Address ARMAND BUISSERET, 387 First st, near Lincoln st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BARKEEPER BY an experienced young man. Address E 51, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, either in a wholesale house, grain and commission house, or real estate office; out door work preferred; best of city references furnished. Address H 63, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY as nursery governess, in city or country; willing to be generally useful. Address K. L. M., 70 Dearing-st., Chicago.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 2 COMPETENT girls, in a private family—one to cook, wash, and iron, and the other to do second work. Please call or address 146 Butterfield-st. Friday and Saturday.

SITUATION WANTED—BY TWO FIRST CLASS girls, one to work and the other to do second work in a first-class family. Apply at 107 Sholto-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL as pastry cook or would go as assistant in a bakery or restaurant. Call 438 South Morgan-st.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED English woman as attendant on an invalid, or housekeeper for a widow with children preferred. Address H 35, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A RESPECTABLE private family, by a middle-aged woman, as housekeeper or nurse. Good references. Apply at 194 South Desplaines-st.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY, CASHiering in a retail or wholesale business, or writing in an office. Best of references. Address W 61, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

BUGGIES, PHAETONS, AND ROCKAWAYS at Auction every Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock, at our Auction rooms, and at private sale at all times, at prices that defy competition. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Red Front Auction House, 85 and 87 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—2 HORSES, HARNESS, AND Wagon, cheap, at 575 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—A NO. 1 COAN & TENBROEKE square box, almost new, a good horse and good single harness, all in first class order, for less than half price. 125 Twenty-fourth-st.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF STYLISH BLACK CARriage horses, either with or without a good carriage and harness. Apply to 133 State-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS, NEW STYLE top shifting buggy. Address V 31, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN IF TAKEN Monday, phaeton horse and harness; top buggy, open buggy, and Democrat wagon. 63 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE OPEN CARRIAGE, "Victoria" pattern, in prime order, for $350. May be seen at 1022 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE, TEAM, WAGON and harness. Can be seen at the carriage shop, 175 West Adams-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW, OPEN, SQUARE BOX business buggy, at No. 201 East Washington st.

FOR SALE—A FINE STOCK OF PHAETONS, Jump Seats, Concords, Business Wagons, Top and Open Buggies and light Carriages of every description, at I. S. TOWER & BROS., manufacturers and dealers, 106 South Clinton-st., near Madison.

MATCHED CARRIAGE TEAM FOR SALE—bright chestnuts, 16 hands high, 5 and 6 years old, perfectly sound, gentle, and without a blemish. This is the most stylish carriage team now in the city. Will take good city property in part payment. Barn No. 79 East Twentieth st., or of 704 Michigan-av.

PASTURAGE—EXCELLENT PASTURAGE, ample shade and plenty of water, 14 miles from city. Horses taken out. Apply C. H. BECKWITH & CO., corner Monroe-st. and Michigan-av.

TO ALL WHO ARE IN WANT OF A CARriage. We will sell for the next twenty days our large stock, including top and open buggies, phaetons, carryalls, business and road wagons, etc., at prices that cannot be beaten in this or any other country. Give us a call. Also, light work made to order and warranted. FLETCHER, LAZEAR & CHENEY, 148 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND-HAND TOP buggy, for cash. W. LOVELAND, corner of Twenty-third and Clark sts.

WANTED—GOOD HORSE, BUGGY, AND harness, in exchange for ready made clothing at cash prices. A. CARR, 169 East Madison-st.

WANTED—TO TRADE LEASE OF BUSINESS property running to next May, with clear income of $500, for horse, harness and buggy. Address U 86 Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

INSURANCE CLAIMS OR BALANCES AFTER dividend cashed at the very highest rates by J. N. WITHERELL, 862 Wabash-av.

LAUNDER'S LOAN OFFICE, 150 TWENTY-SECond-st., corner Wabash-av., Room 3. Money to loan on diamonds, watches, &c. Established, 1854.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON HOUSEHOLD FURniture, houses, pianos, and other chattels. E. ROGERS, Room 48, Central Union Block.

MONEY TO LOAN ON GOOD CHICAGO PROPerty, large or small sums, for three or five years. DOYLE & TALLMADGE, 190 West Madison-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE; $3,000 to $50,000 at 9 per cent; smaller sums to suit; houses on leased ground and Illinois farms. B. GROSSMAN, Room 11, 151 Monroe-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON HOUSEHOLD FURniture, pianos and other chattels. New York City Loan Office, 57 West Madison-st. up-stairs.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON WAREHOUSE RECeipts, furniture, watches, diamonds, &c. JAS. B. STOREY, Private Banker, 90 South Clinton-st.

WANTED—TO LOAN $60,000 FOR FIVE YEARS on first-class central property at not to exceed 8 per cent interest. Address A 67, Tribune office.

$2,000 TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL estate by PECKHAM & BROWN, 476 Wabash-av.

$10,000 WANTED—WE HAVE AN EXcellent chance to place this amount at 9 per cent. free of commission, for five years, on good property worth $30,000. S. H. KERFOOT & CO., 309 Wabash-av.

$25,000 TO LOAN ON FIRST-CLASS city security, in sums of $5,000 and upwards, at 9 per cent. PHILLIPS & BUFFINTON, 79 West Madison-st.

$75,000 TO LOAN ON CITY PROPERTY on long time at 9 per cent in sums of $5,000 and upwards. A. G. SANFORD & CO., 43 Hubbard court.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—MEN THAT CAN handle a first class article and do justice to a business that is sure to pay anywhere; can, with small or large capital clear $50 to $400 monthly. Address CHAPPELL & CO., Room 17, 23 West Lake-st., Chicago.

AGENT WANTED—TO SELL A NEW INVENtion, used in every family. Small capital required. Can make $150 per week. For further particulars inquire of MOSS & CO., at the Merchants' European Hotel, 134 and 136 West Madison-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—WITH $3 TO $5 CAPITAL, to sell an article that everybody wants; no humbug; call and see for yourself, at T. BOURGOIN, 44 Cornell-st., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—PROFITABLE EMPLOYment—We wish to employ gentlemen and ladies to solicit orders for the celebrated Improved Buckeye Shuttle Sewing Machine. Stitch alike on both sides. It will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, cord, bind, braid, gather, and ruffle,—and sew from the finest nainsook to heaviest overcoatings and leather. For further particulars address W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio, or St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR GOODSPEED'S Presidential Campaign Book. The great work of the year. Prospectus, post paid, 75c. An immense sale is guaranteed. Also for Campaign goods. Address, GOODSPEED'S Empire Publishing House, 51 Carpenter-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE STRUGGLE OF '72. A grand chance. Nothing ever offered like it before. A novelty in political and popular literature. Agents address Union Publishing Co., 165 Twenty-second-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—MALE AND FEMALE to canvass for twenty new and fast selling Chromos. Send for circular. R. R. LANDON, Agt., 8 Lind Block, Chicago.

INSTRUCTION.

LAKE FOREST ACADEMY, LAKE FOREST, Ill. A charmingly located and splendidly equipped boarding school for boys. IRA W. ALLEN, Principal.

LASELL FEMALE SEMINARY, AUBURNdale Mass. Four years classical course, including Greek. Prices reduced last year. Music under direction of Dr. Eben Tourjee. Access to all the advantages of the N. E. Conservatory. Particular attention paid to common branches. Special facilities for German, French, and Painting. Next year begins Sept. 19. Address Rev. CHAS. W. CUSHING.

SCHOOL OF PRACTICAL ENGINEERING, surveying, and drawing, 387 West Madison st. Winter course commences Oct. 1; for circular, address A. VANDER NAILLEN, Principal.

WANTED—TEACHER—TO GIVE LESSONS on Piano, also in writing and Arithmetic. References required. Will be expected to board with family. Call 881 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—INSTRUCTORS OF THE BEST qualifications for an Educational Institution near Chicago. Address, Trustees, care of 66 South Clark-st., Chicago Ill.

MACHINERY.

A NEW ENGINES, PORTABLE 2 TO 20 HORSE power; thrashing, 8 and 10 horse; circular sawmills, Farmer's grinding mills, corn-shellers, belting, &c. COLLINS EATON, 79 South Canal-st.

BLANDY'S STATIONARY AND PORTABLE engines, circular saw mills, boilers, shingle machines and planers. Western Branch office, 35 South Canal-st. F. W. NORTHROP, Agent.

SEWING MACHINES.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES—OFFICE OF NICHOLS & PEARSON, 161 South Halsted-st. Machines sold or rented on easy monthly payments, and sewing given when desired.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES, the new improved sold or rented on easy monthly payments. Work given if desired. BURNHAM & FLANSBURG, City Agents, main office, 155 West Madison-st.; branch, 909 Wabash-av.

WEED SEWING MACHINE OFFICE, 117 South Halsted-st. Sold on monthly payments and work given. Attachments for all sewing machines.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—FOR A FEW DAYS, 25 FEET ON Clark-st., between Madison and Monroe, east front is offered for lease on very favorable terms. Address, appointing an interview, H. HENDERSON, 41 Vernon av.

THE Y. M. C. A.

Circular of the President and Secretary.—The Association's Operations and Plans for the Future.

The following circular is addressed to the pastors of Chicago, and the members and friends of the Young Men's Christian Association:

DEAR BRETHREN: It is known to you that, by the great fire of October last, the building on Madison street, including the rooms of our business offices, were destroyed. Many of our books, together with other furniture, and our valuable library, consisting of nearly six thousand volumes, perished in the great calamity. The Sunday-school rooms were scattered, and many departments of our work were disorganized. As soon as possible after the fire, rooms were obtained as above, and the work of the Association resumed.

The widespread calamity involved all in the great work of Y. M. C. A. and the Young Men's Christian Association, that with others in this work. More than $25,000, besides vast amounts of provisions and clothing, passed through the hands of the undersigned, from the noble acts of generous givers to the needy sufferers from the fire.

While prosecuting this work of relief, the moral and spiritual welfare of the sufferers was not forgotten. A chapel was built at the barracks on Centre avenue, in which religious services and a Sabbath School were regularly held, as long as the barracks were maintained. The noonday prayer meeting, which had been so long and so generally attended, was discontinued for only a few days. Within a week from the occurrence of the fire, it was re-established at the Second Reformed Church, on the corner of Washington and Ann streets, where it was regularly held until the first of December, when it was removed to the Association's rooms on Randolph street, where it has been since sustained with encouraging success.

About the time of the re-establishment of the meeting at the American Reformed Church, another noonday prayer meeting was commenced of residents in the South Division, was established at the First Baptist Church, on Wabash avenue, which is still sustained.

Religious services are held at the rooms of the Association on Sunday, Monday, and Saturday evenings. That on Sunday, at 3 p. m., and Monday evening is intended especially for strangers. These evening services are under the special care of a band of workers called the "Yoke Fellows," and are largely attended, and with encouraging results.

Soon after the fire, an appeal was made to book publishers and the benevolent generally for donations of books for the library. This appeal has met with a most encouraging response. Many new on our shelves, or in the hands of readers, about one hundred volumes between the two hundred persons are at present availing themselves of the benefits of this library.

Two reading-rooms have been established—one in the library of the Union, and the other in the First Baptist Church. The reason on the tables, or racks, of these rooms not less than one hundred periodicals of various kinds—a number of publishers. During the winter these rooms were daily visited by about two hundred persons. At present the number is about one hundred. Books, library and reading-rooms are free to all.

The two monthly publications of the Association, *The Advance* and *Young People's Paper*, are still continued, with a large circulation.

Youngpeople's Paper lost but a single issue by the fire, and its present circulation is larger than ever before, having reached one hundred and thirty thousand copies.

A work called *The Depot Work* is meeting with encouragement. The object of this work is to furnish destitute families, suffering from the effects of the late conflagration, with articles of clothing, bedding, furniture, etc., at a nominal price. Applications for gratuitous distribution in railroad depots and other places of public resort are made to the undersigned. Already such depositories have been established at the Galena and Chicago & Alton depots in the city, and at the Post Office. It is proposed to vigorously prosecute this work, and the co-operation of the ministry is earnestly solicited.

The Board of Managers believe that the time has now come to reorganize all departments of our work on a permanent basis. The work to which we are engaged is of special attention of the public is invited to it.

The Board of Managers believe that the time has now come to reorganize all departments of our work—interrupted by the fire—and to prosecute with increased zeal and vigor the work of the Master in the improvement and evangelization of the masses of our city. With this object in view, the undersigned, members of the Executive Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association, call a meeting of the Board of Managers, to be held in the Association rooms, on Monday evening, July 29, at 7:30 o'clock, for the election of officers for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Per order of the President and Secretary.

J. J. WILSON.

THE LAW COURTS.

An Instance where an Abstract of Title is not Evidence—Arraignment of 45 Persons in the Criminal Court—Silles Burton Insane—New Suits, etc.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.

ABSTRACTS NOT EVIDENCE SOMETIMES.

Judge Gary has been for several days trying a cause of Stephen W. Rawson against Albert B. Fox, and others, for partition of ten acres of land on Western avenue, and for the redemption of a mortgage. Rawson claimed to be a co-tenant with Fox in the ownership of the land. Fox was in possession at the time suit commenced. The main question arising in this case was, as to the admission in evidence of an abstract of title, made since the fire of October last. Messrs. S. B. Chase and A. G. Sellers had testified that the abstr act was made from data in their office mostly from a letter-press copy of an abstract of title to the same property made before the fire. The Court held the evidence inadmissible against a party in actual possession of the property when the suit was commenced.

LIST OF SUITS.

A bill was filed by Emma Cassidy and another against Casper Philips and his children, to foreclose a sale, under trust deed, of Lot 1, Mathias Miller's subdivision of the south part of Block 104, Bronson's Addition. The deed was executed by Philips to secure $1,000, dated Dec. 15, 1865, and payable in three years' credit. It is stated in the bill that Casper Philips, being a seaman, left the city in pursuit of his business a few days after he executed the deed, and that for two years last past he has not been heard of and is supposed to be dead.

A petition was filed by Frederic Busse, executor of August Walker, deceased, against Johann Baptiste Walter and others, to confirm will to Lots 25 and 26 on Burnside street, all in sub-Block 1 of Block 22 of part of Lot 31 in Canal Trustees' subdivision of sec. 29, 39, east of, purchased by deceased in September, 1865, of Jonathan Scammon.

An action on the case for an alleged false arrest was instituted by Avery B. Preston against Charles H. Moore. The damages are laid at $10,000.

An action of trespass to the person was commenced by Julius Salomon against George Weiler. The damages are laid at $5,000.

A suit in equity was commenced by Gray Brothers against Frederic Busse, the demand being for $2,650.

THE CRIMINAL COURT.

ARRAIGNMENTS.

The Grand Jury, having completed its labors for this term, presented its true bills into Court, whereupon 45 of the parties charged with crime were arraigned in the dock. Among the number were 4 colored persons. These 45 persons represented 47 indictments, as follows: For horse-stealing, 1; forgery, 2; uttering forged instruments, 2; larceny, 2; malicious mischief, 1; robbery, 1; murder, 1; burglary, 1; riots, 1; assault to rob, 1; selling mortgaged property, 1.

The charge of murder was against John F. King, for the shooting of Humphrey William Champion. King pleaded not guilty, and ordered the homicide to be considered it to accident.

Nine parties only pleaded guilty, two of larceny, five of petit larceny, one of vagrancy, and one under three indictments for forgery of store orders.

William Jones, 16 years of age, was caught in the act of uttering a counterfeit $2 bill. The boy's mother was sent to the Reform School for two years, upon the request of his father.

James Robinson was sent, for a petit larceny to the House of Correction for three months.

Andrew Olson, for stealing a tame canary bird, was sent to the same institution for six months.

Morris Stack, for stealing three pair of shoes, was sent to the Reform School for eighteen months. Two colored people, who for some reason or other, were arrested above, and the work of the Association resumed.

Mr. Sheldon, in behalf of the Committee on Membership, was called upon for a report, which, given verbally, was to the following purport: There are now 400 annual members, 200 life subscription members, and 20 life members. The life membership, the Committee thought, might be largely increased by the activity of the members.

This report was, on motion of Mr. Sheldon, received and filed.

The Room Committee, having failed to reduce their report to writing, a verbal report of progress was submitted. It was of no great importance, however.

The Committee on Classes reported that all the classes had been discontinued, except the botany class, which was in charge of Mr. Hinckley.

The Committee on Library reported that there were now in the library 2,000 volumes; 30 daily papers; 20 monthly magazines; 20 daily papers; 20 weekly. The library was being catalogued, though that work does not progress rapidly.

The Committee on Benevolent Action reported through Mr. Wendte. He said the Committee had received a number of clothing from the Boston Union. They had done work second to no private institution in the city. They had received 700 cases of merchandise, relieving 2,000 persons from six to ten members, and was discharged.

The meeting adjourned.

ANOTHER ORIENTAL COMING.

Proposed Visit of the Mayor of Yeddo to the Mayor of Chicago.

The following telegram was received at the Mayor's office on Thursday afternoon, during His Honor's absence with the Joint Smelling Committee of the Common Council, who were investigating the sanitary condition of the Sixth Ward, better known as Bridgeport. It will be seen that the Mayor of Yeddo is a progressive Oriental:

SAN FRANCISCO, July 25.—*To the Mayor of Chicago:* The Mayor of Yeddo sends his respects to the Mayor of Chicago, whose commercial enterprise has signalized a name that the energy and enterprise of her people had already made famous throughout the world, suffering from the effects of the late conflagration, hopes to learn from the example of Chicago to recover and prosper.

The Mayor being absent, Mr. Comptroller Burley replied as follows:

CITY HALL, CHICAGO, July 25.—*To Anson Stager:* Please reply to the Mayor of San Francisco that Mayor Medill is necessarily absent from his office in Bridgeport, and Mr. Comptroller, Accordingly the following despatch was transmitted to San Francisco:

CHICAGO, July 25.—*Mayor Gamble, San Francisco:* I regret to advise you that Mayor Medill is nearly absent from a ward to day, and

I am unable to place him in communication with the Mayors of San Francisco and Yeddo, as requested. J. J. WILSON.

Meanwhile the Executive of San Francisco received Mayor Medill in the following words:

SAN FRANCISCO, July 25.—*Hon. Joseph Medill, Mayor Chicago:* San Francisco, the first [illegible] in America of the Mayor of Yeddo, and the nearest point of communication between Japan and the United States, a distinguished visitor is [illegible] going to Chicago, and warmly bespeaks for him courtesies and attentions during his approaching visit to your hospitable city.

WILLIAM ALVARD, Mayor.

CITY AND COUNTY BUILDINGS.

Agreement Between the City and County for the Division of Court House Square.

An adjourned meeting of the Joint Building Committee of the Common Council and County Commissioners, together with the Board of Public Works and the city and county law department, was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. Gardner in the chair.

County Attorney James P. Root reported the following preamble and resolutions prepared by him for mutual adoption by the city and county:

WHEREAS, The City of Chicago is the owner of Block 39, in the original town of Chicago, commonly known as the Court House Square, bounded on the north by Randolph street, on the east by Dearborn street on the south, and by LaSalle street on the west, subject to certain leases of the ground, and of the north west half of said block, and it is desired that all former arrangements between the said City and said county be terminated, and that the said block shall be merged into a new agreement; and

WHEREAS, The City of Chicago proposes to erect upon the public ground of said city, and the administration of its government, a second central point in said city where the public may have convenient access; and

WHEREAS, The Board of Commissioners of Cook County propose to erect on said block a County and Court House for the use of the county and the public offices connected with the administration of the affairs of the county; and

WHEREAS, It is for the convenience of the public, and of all persons who desire to transact business with public officers, that the Courts and all offices connected with the public business of the affairs of the County of Cook and the City of Chicago, should be located at some one convenient point, and readily accessible to all; and therefore

Resolved, That an agreement be entered into by and on the part of the Board of Commissioners of Cook County, representing said County of the one part and the City of Chicago of the other part, that—

1. The said parties will join in the erection of a public building in said Block 39, for the use of the said parties, and for such other public and public city offices incidental to the Government of said city, without hindrance, henceforth and forever, and that the said parties hereto of the first Chicago shall cease to use the same for the purposes aforesaid, or shall use or permit to be used any portion of the same for any other purpose whatsoever, except for the Supreme Court of Illinois, then the said county shall have the right to resume possession thereof, and to use the same for said city purposes, and the said city shall forfeit all its rights therein, and this contract shall be null and void.

2. The Mayor and Comptroller shall be, and the city attorney authorized and empowered, together with the Clerk under the Corporation, to execute such agreement for and on behalf of the City of Chicago, and the Board of Commissioners on the part of the County of Cook by its proper officers, shall be binding to the extent and for the purposes aforesaid as herein set forth.

3. Each of the parties hereto will heat, light, and otherwise maintain and furnish its own portion of said building.

4. The necessary expense of improving the ground around said building, and maintaining the same, shall be paid equally by the said city and county.

5. For and in consideration of the said city and county shall have the control and occupancy of the said north and west half of said Block 39, and the public city offices incidental to the Government of said city, without hindrance, henceforth and forever, and that the said parties hereto of the first part, the said City of Chicago shall cease to use the same for the purposes aforesaid, or shall use or permit to be used any portion of the same for any other purpose except for the Supreme Court of Illinois, then the said county shall have the right to resume possession thereof, and to use the same for said city purposes, and the said city shall forfeit all its rights therein, and this contract shall be null and void.

6. The necessary expenses of improving the grounds around said building, and maintaining the same, shall be paid equally by the said city and county.

After some remarks by Mr. Hoegard, the meeting adjourned.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

There will be a meeting of Democrats and Liberal Republicans, this evening, in Greeley Hall, northwest corner of Madison and Robey streets, for the purpose of forming a Thirteenth Ward Greeley and Brown Club.

The Liberal Republicans and Democrats of the Ninth Ward will meet, this evening, at No. 33 Blue Island avenue. Good speakers will be present.

A STRAY.

A Republican who says he shall not vote for Greeley, just arrived on the Fort Wayne Road, reports the vote on the through train as follows: Greeley, 26; Grant, 24. In the Palace Car Greeley 5, Grant 4, and that of the 5 for Greeley were Republicans. He remarked that he had no sympathy with those who vilify Mr. Greeley, believing him to be an honest man, and one who when he enjoyed the confidence of his party in former days.

A CAMPAIGN SONGSTER.

A Greeley campaign song book has been issued by Messrs. Halpin & McClure, of this city. It contains the best of the Greeley songs that have been inspired by the nomination of the sage of Chappaqua. His genial face beams on the cover, and the pith of his life is found in the book. The songs are above the average of campaign poetry, and will be useful for glee clubs and for practice for the meeting of the 30th inst., if not for attendance. Every Greeley man should have a copy, and as soon as the book is fully provided," the proviso being altered to read "for every Grant man in the city of Chicago, shall cease to use the same for the purposes aforesaid, or shall rent the or any part thereof for any other purpose than herein specified, then the said county shall have the right to resume, possession thereof, and in such case the city shall forfeit all its rights therein, and the contract shall be null and void; but no forfeiture shall be incurred by the use of the said premises for the purposes. If the city shall desire to so use the same."

With this modification, the agreement was adopted by both Committees.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Everything.

The Caledonian Rifles meet to-night, at No. 117 Monroe street, for drill and other important business.

—The Board of Underwriters, yesterday, requested their President to take such steps as will insure the early rating of special hazards.

—Ed. C. Towsley, formerly connected with the Chicago newspaper press, but now identified with the Omaha press, and the Sherman House, was recognized by friends, yesterday morning, as John Koch, a German laborer, aged 36 years, who had resided on the North Side. From the evidence at the verdict it appears that deceased had frequently threatened to take his life on account of family troubles. From the evidence a verdict of suicide by drowning. Koch leaves a wife and three children.

—A meeting of the Barbers' Union was held last evening at the corner of Randolph and Franklin streets. There were seventeen tonsorial artists in attendance. The proceedings were strictly secret. It was decided to "go it" by the Union and rent a saloon, which they did by electing precisely the same officers again, the only difference being that Tom Kennedy was elected to a vice-presidency. The funds now on hand are to be used in paying back ball rent, and those who don't pay up are requested to call and settle. The next meeting will be held on Monday evening, at 7:30 o'clock.

—John Doyle, of Oswego, a seaman on the schooner Rising Star, belonging to the same port, was drowned at the entrance to this harbor, on Wednesday night. The vessel was coming in. The accident occurred while he was endeavoring to get into the yawl boat.

—At 9 o'clock last evening, a man named Charles McLane, residing at No. 315 Twenty-fifth street, while intoxicated, fell from the curb-wall at the corner of Twenty-second street and Prairie avenue, a distance of about fifteen feet. His skull was fractured, but it is believed, however, that he will recover.

—The Committee appointed to make arrangements for the reception of Gov. Oglesby will hold an action meeting to be held here on Monday evening, next at the Sherman House last night, and selected a sub-Committee to engage music, and erect a stand for speakers.

—At half-past 4 o'clock yesterday morning L. D. Middleton & Co's. horse and wagon, which was left standing outside THE TRIBUNE office, was run away down Canal street and up Lake, to the bridge named after the above thoroughfare was open, and the rig went into the river. It was saved, owing to the efforts of Officer Otto and a few citizens.

—The Board of Public Works yesterday issued the following building permits: Matthew Lalla, 2-story brick, 72x100 feet, on River street; C. I. Nagil, two story brick, 20x45 feet, No. 69 Kinzie street; Herman Tobias, two-story stone, 20x30 feet. No. 219 Randolph street; Carl Schaar, three-story brick, 60x100 feet, corner of Clark and Indiana street; H. Guthmann, three-story brick, No. 96 Halsted street.

—The last spike has been driven through the last rail in the connecting tracks over which are to be run through cars between Fulton Park and Twenty-second street, a distance of four miles, for a single fare of five cents, and, as soon as the requisite rolling stock and horses can be obtained, the cars will begin running. The cars, to be run on Madison and State streets, are to be of the open-car style, similar to those now run on Madison street.

—The range of yesterday's temperature was as follows, observations having been taken by T. De Voogt, optician, on the Sherman House, every half hour: At 7:30 a. m., 74 degrees; 8 a. m., 72; 8:30 a. m., 77; 9 a. m., 78; 9:30 a. m., 79; 10 a. m., 76; 10:30 a. m., 77; 11 a. m., 78; 11:30 a. m., 78; 12 m., 79; 12:30 p. m., 78; 1 p. m., 78; 1:30 p. m., 76; 2 p. m., 76; 2:30 p. m., 74; 3 p. m., 74; 3:30 p. m., 74; 4 p. m., 73; 4:30 p. m., 71; 5 p. m., 71; 5:30 p. m., 73—in the shade. At noon the thermometer indicated 93 degrees in the sun.

—The man who committed suicide on Wednesday evening by drowning himself in the river near Division street bridge, and whose body was recovered and taken to the Morgue, was identified